Advertise in the "Times"

THE DELIA TIMES

Classified Ads bring results

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXIV, No. 46 DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1942 $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

DELIA OVER-SUBSCRIBES LOAN BY 40 PER CENT

Third Victory Loan Has 192 Applications For a Total Sum of $43,450.00

Closing days of the campaign for the Third Victory Loan in the Delia district saw subscriptions being received in gratifying numbers. On Saturday last, November 7th, final date for the drive, the wire to Calgary headquarters recorded a total sum of $40,150.00 subscribed.

Over the week end, further amounts were brought or sent in by canvassers, bringing the total subscribed up to Tuesday morning to $43,450.00, or more than 40 per cent over the quota, and these are final figures.

As was remarked last week, some disappointment had been felt at the small number of individual subscribers compared to those of previous loans. This has now been rectified, the total number of individual subscribers to the Third Victory Loan in the Delia district now standing at 192, surpassing the figures of both previous Loans.

FIRE DESTROYS HANDHILLS SCHOOL

A fire of undetermined origin totally destroyed the Handhills Schoolhouse on Thursday morning of last week.

It is understood that the teacher, who resides at the home of a neighboring farmer, went over and started the stove as usual and returned to breakfast. Pupils arriving early for school, on opening the door, discovered the building full of heavy smoke, after which the flames made rapid headway.

Sam Peterson, Herman Jeske, and Billy Courtney, among other pupils, saved the teacher's desk and some of the books.

It is thought that possibly an explosion took place within the stove and scattered live coals around the building.

It is stated that J. E. Blore, divisional trustee, has arranged that, pending decision from Edmonton as to rebuilding, school will be carried on in one of two houses located on the farm of the late W. B. Smith.

A steep fine of $291.00 was imposed on a wholesale grocery firm in Mont Joli, Quebec, convicted on 12 charges of increasing the price of groceries.

A car dealer in Galt, Ontario, was fined $250.00 on a charge of breaking price control regulations of the Board, as well as total fines of $500.00 when he was convicted on two charges of violation of consumer credit regulations.

ORDER EARLY for Christmas this Year!

While we are endeavouring to ensure adequate supplies of Catalogue lines, we are finding that shortages of materials and wartime restrictions are making it increasingly difficult; coupled with this, we are faced with a very definite shortage of workers, due mainly to heavy enlistments in the armed forces and also to the demands of war industries for more and more people.

In view of these conditions and to avoid disappointment and delay, order early for your Christmas needs. We, for our part, of course, will continue to give all our customers the best possible service and fill orders promptly.

T. EATON Co. LIMITED WINNIPEG CANADA

Ottawa, Week by Week

(By DEAN WILSON)

Exciting Political Curiosity Only

With the exception of exciting considerable curiosity, the recent sudden resignation of Premier Mitchell Hepburn and the subsequent political changes in Ontario have not produced any mysterious secret, or wholly unknown effects in political circles in the nation's capital, although the contrary seems to have been the impression throughout the country. Indeed, well-informed and reliable sources backstage along Parliament Hill are inclined to believe that while these are important changes in a provincial political sense, yet these are not obscure moves which are serious or unintelligible to observers of the national political scene.

U.S. Ceiling Policy Vital to Canada

It is recognized in well-informed quarters in Ottawa that the fact that the authorities in Washington are moving with great celerity now in enacting almost the same anti-inflationary policy as prevailed in Canada for over a year may prove to have been an historical safeguard for the whole scheme here that might have collapsed otherwise. It may now not only remove in time large disparities or differences which may have been created by the steady rising prices in the United States, but these quick actions in putting anti-inflationary legislation into operation in the United States, may enable Canada's price stabilization allowance of $50,000,000 in payment for subsidies on imports to be sufficient. Moreover, it is pointed out, that there is little chance of American farmers suffering any hard treatment under the new scheme, even if they will have to accept a ceiling on farm prices at parity instead of 110 per cent of parity, since they are now assured of a "floor" between 85 and 90 per cent of parity, and the net income of farmers from 1939 has gone up by a larger percentage than the entire income of persons engaged in non-agricultural work in that same period of time.

Pulse of the People

In the past three years of war, Canada's national capital has witnessed a sudden and unusual increase of population from 160,000 to well over 200,000, and this new migration has brought in its wake numerous housing or material, as well as social or spiritual problems, which are not only to be found in Ottawa now, but in a great many other places throughout Canada where populations have converged more and more on account of war conditions. Now, a survey of these problems is being made by social and spiritual leaders in Ottawa, and since the capital is often regarded as the pulse of the nation, the results of this survey should prove to be of national interest.

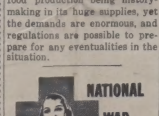
Method is Proving Its Worth

When the new method of obtaining income taxes at the source was inaugurated, it was evident in Ottawa that its introduction was accompanied with a certain degree of uneasiness, but, after several weeks of application in actual practice, there is no doubt about its worth because the early apprehension is disappearing rapidly and a huge sum of money is coming steadily now into the treasury, with the expectation that it may reach soon an amount of over $100,000,000 a month.

Huge Supplies But Enormous Demands

Although Canada's actual production at this time, or ability to produce foods, are inordinately larger than at any other period in its history, yet it is known now along Parliament Hill that plans are being considered to possibly regulate or to take care of any eventualities in the food situation, either at home or abroad, since both supplies and demands are abnormal. Present or future production of meats is huge, but British and Allied demands are very large, with this year shipments of bacon alone to Britain amounting to 600,000,000 pounds as compared with 425,000,000 pounds last year, or a pre-war average of 150,000,000 pounds a year. Moreover, it is emphasized that it requires time to breed and to raise livestock. Then again, any plan to regulate the use of meats will also require time to formulate the scheme, since there are various kinds of meats and at least 40 per cent of the Canadian population have access to their own meat supplies on farms. As a result of a subsidy of six cents a pound for butter production, butter supplies are better, though not satisfactory. There is likely to be twice as much cheese left over as last year and large quantities are available, though this year cheese shipments to Britain will be about 130,000,000 pounds as compared with 60,000,000 pounds in pre-war years. Poultry production is greater and expansion is possible. Egg contracts have been filled and now storage is being filled from current production. Finally, the enormous grain crop may not only be needed to feed the people at home and abroad, but to be converted into other useful commodities or articles. In other words, in face of Canada's present or potential food production being history-making in its huge supplies, yet the demands are enormous, and regulations are possible to prepare for any eventualities in the situation.

DELIA'S QUOTA
— FOR —
The Third Victory Loan
$30,000.00
Amount Subscribed
— BY —
TUESDAY, Nov. 10
$43,450.00



Christmas Remembrance For Troops Overseas

Canadian Red Cross has announced that a sum of $50,000 has been set aside to provide Christmas cheer and comforts for Canadian forces overseas, on the same basis and to the extent as last Christmas.

This sum, it was stated, has been set as an outside figure so as to be sure no new arrivals of any of our armed forces in Britain would be overlooked, as it is the objective of the Society that every member of our Canadian forces in the United Kingdom will have some cheerful remembrance from the people at home to brighten the day.

Last year's Christmas arrangements, which will be generally followed again this Season, were outlined as follows:—

Cheques were sent to some 450 individual units with an accompanying letter to the commanding officers, reading: "The Canadian Red Cross Society has appropriated a sum of money for Christmas Cheer for the Canadian Forces in all Arms in the United Kingdom. The apportionment and allocation to the respective units and detachments have been effected by the Canadian Pacific Services. Enclosed is cheque for your proportion of this fund, which it is hoped will be of some measure of assistance to your unit in augmenting your Christmas dinner and other arrangements."

In addition, over 4,000 individual Christmas stockings, enclosing a pair socks, eatables and other good things, were made up and sent to all Canadian patients in Canadian and British hospitals throughout the British Isles. To this was added a ration of canned corn to augment the Christmas fare. Christmas crackers and green and red paper for decorating were also supplied. Overseas personnel made a tour on Christmas Day of all Canadian Hospital and Casualty Clearing Stations to give a word of welcome on behalf of the Canadian Red Cross.

Many letters were received from all Services expressing appreciation.

Obituary

JOHN GINCHMAN

John Ginchman, old-time resident of the Majestic district, died on Monday, November 2nd, at the age of 88 years. The deceased had no known surviving relatives, having been pre-deceased by a half-sister, Mrs. Henry Jacob, late of Waterloo, Ontario, five months ago.

Funeral services were held in the Delia United Church on Thursday, November 5th, Rev. Thos. Taylor officiating. Mrs. E. Anderson presided at the piano, assisted by the choir. Hymns sung were: "The sands of Time are sinking," and "Abide with me." Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Cook rendered a duet entitled, "The Homeland."

Interment took place in the Delia cemetery.

Pallbearers—J. Fulton, D. Shand, W. A. Hoover, V. Kidson, T. B. Hands, and Neil Golley.

Floral tributes were received from many friends.

Winter's Funeral Home in charge of arrangements.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

Shortage of Bacon

Canada has been unable to supply Britain with the 850 million pounds of bacon she promised, and Mr. J. G. Taggart, Price Boards Food Administrator, stated at Ottawa on Nov. 3rd that the people in Canada would probably have to be rationed for bacon and so for all meat products.

It is evident the Government is hesitating about rationing Canadian people. A soldier can only fight as well as he is fed. Our fighting forces, and the civilian workers being bombed in the battle lines in Britain and elsewhere must have meat and plenty of it. It would not hurt us in Canada if we went without

(Continued in next column)

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, November 12, 13, 14, and 15. All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time.

Thursday, November 12
6.05 p.m. Voice of Victor.
7:00 " Bing Crosby Music Hall.
9:00 " BBC News Reel.
9:30 " Stag Party.
10:00 " Drama.
10:30 " Songs of Empire.
11:00 " CBC News.

Friday, November 13
6:05 p.m. The Show Is On.
7:00 " Wants Time.
7:30 " Canadian Theatre of the Air.
8:00 " CBC National News.
9:30 " Drama.
10:30 " Sophisticated Strings.
11:15 " Dance Orchestra.

Saturday, November 14
6:00 p.m. Canadian Calendar.
7:05 " N. H. L. Hockey.
8:30 " King Edward Hotel Orches.
9:00 " Red River Barn Dance.
10:00 " Musical Interlude.
11:00 " CBC News.

Sunday, November 15
6:00 p.m. Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy.
7:30 " Album of Familiar Music.
9:30 " The Wishing Well.
10:00 " Classics For Today.
10:30 " Vesper Hour.
11:00 " CBC News.

The World of Wheat

(Continued from previous column)

bacon, and it would not hurt if all meats were rationed.

To administer rationing, however, costs a lot of money and uses up a lot of scarce paper. There is a better way, I suggest. Raise the price of hogs and, if necessary, of cattle to our farmers, and then they will be induced to produce more. Hogs multiply quickly, we have ample feedstuffs, including wheat, to raise them. The extra price to the farmers would cost less, I believe, than the cost of administering rationing.

L. Anderson, of Bittern Lake, pioneer seed grower, has a measured acre sown to special seed oats yielding 148 bushels.

TEXTURE OF 5 LOAVES OF BREAD INSURED FOR ONLY 2¢ PER CAKE

FLEISCHMANN'S ROYAL YEAST CAKES MADE BY PERFECT PROCESS MADE IN CANADA

FULL STRENGTH ...DEPENDABLE IN THE AIRTIGHT WRAPPER

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank the Delia Fire Brigade and all others who so kindly and promptly assisted me during the recent fire at my threshing outfit.

JOHN BATTLE, Delia.

FARMERS and FARM WORKERS

Canada Needs Your Off-Season Services

IN THE BUSH
IN THE SAWMILLS
IN THE BASE METAL MINES
IN THE COAL MINES

When not needed on the farm, you are needed in these essential industries.

Lack of lumber, pulp and other forest products, lack of base metals, lack of coal, lack of essential war supplies can cripple our war effort.

You will not lose your special right to apply for postponement of military service by accepting such work. You can retain your status as a farmer.

For other particulars see booklet entitled "A Message to Farmers" or apply either at your nearest Employment and Selective Service office or at your nearest post office.

Help Canada Produce and Help Win the War

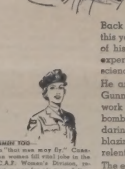
A Veteran at 20!

Back from scores of bombing raids over a dozen countries, this young airman has found adventure in the skies! Just out of his 'teens, an eager youth in years, he's a veteran in experience. He's a first-line fighting man, trained in the science of war at 5-miles-a-minute!

He and his buddies in R.C.A.F. air crew are team-mates. Gunner, Wireless Operator, Bomber, Pilot, Navigator—all work together as a smooth, swift "attack team" in a giant bomber. Their targets accurately surveyed in advance by daring reconnaissance pilots—their flight protected by the blazing guns of fighter planes—the bombers wing their relentless way to smash Nazi nerve-centres.

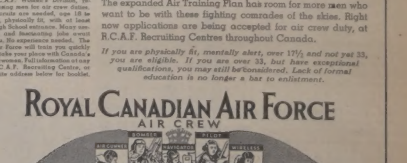
The expanded Air Training Plan has room for more men who want to be with these fighting comrades of the skies. Right now applications are being accepted for air crew duty, at R.C.A.F. Recruiting Centres throughout Canada.

If you are physically fit, mentally alert, over 17½ and not yet 33, you are eligible. If you are over 33, but have exceptional qualifications, you may still be considered. Lack of formal education is no longer a bar to enlistment.



MOMENT TOO ... John "Doc" Cooke, who wants to fill 'wind' jobs in the R.C.A.F. Women's Division, is looking men for air crew duties. Recruits are needed, 18 to 26 (or 40), physically fit, with at least High School entrance. Many useful and fascinating jobs await you. No experience needed. The Air Force will train you quickly to take your place with Canada's airmen. Full information at any R.C.A.F. Recruiting Centre, or write address below for booklet.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE
AIR CREW



FIGHTING COMRADES OF THE SKIES

For illustrated booklet giving full information write: Director of Manning, R.C.A.F., Jackson Building, Ottawa, or the nearest of these R.C.A.F. Recruiting Centres: Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, North Bay, Windsor, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Moncton, Halifax

The Trans-Canada Highway

OF WIDE INTEREST throughout Canada is the recent announcement that the Trans-Canada Highway is almost completed. With the exception of two miles near the town of Hearst, in northern Ontario, there is now an open road between Halifax and Vancouver, a distance of 4,000 miles. This road represents a notable step in the development of transportation in Canada. It was originally expected that the highway would be used extensively for tourist traffic, but it has now been rushed to completion as a military necessity. Many parts of the road have been finished for some time, and the greater part of it is now a well-kept, hard-surfaced highway. In some places it is a boulevard, with the most modern types of curves and intersections; in others it is a wide gravelled road cutting through mountains and forests, linking lonely settlements to each other and to the cities to the East and West of them.

* * * * *

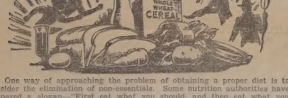
East and West Will Be Linked

Across the prairies, the highway has been in use for some years, and over it have passed thousands of cars and trucks, moving between points in the Western provinces. With the early completion of the road, Eastern and Western Canada will have means of direct communication by car and truck. In the past it has been necessary for motorists to pass through the United States for some distance when travelling between the East and the West, since the highway was not open between a point near Port William, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The present restriction in the use of rubber and gasoline make it impossible for the public as a whole to enjoy the road for extensive travel until after the war, but its importance for military purposes can be clearly seen, and we can anticipate its many uses for pleasure and business in the years after the war.

* * * * *

Roads Have Great Importance

Another great highway that is of interest and importance to all Canadians, and especially those in the West, is the Alaska Highway which has recently been opened. This was built entirely for military purposes, but after the war it may be the means of opening up a vast new territory in the North. Like many parts of the Trans-Canada Highway this road was built through mountains and forests, swamps and muskeg, and in building it engineers and workmen have overcome great difficulties, both natural and mechanical. Both of these roads will be important in the future development of our country. Transportation and communication are the primary factors in the exchange of ideas and in business, and are essential to national unity. These two great highways will rank with the railways and airplanes in bringing the widespread parts of our Dominion together and in promoting the interchange of goods and a better understanding.



One way of approaching the problem of obtaining a proper diet is to consider the elimination of non-essentials. Some nutrition authorities have prepared a slogan—"First eat what you should, and then eat what you want." The fact is however that if you really eat all the things you should in the course of a day, you simply won't have room for much extra. The fact that if you have been slipping in a few things you want, but know you shouldn't, you are really crowding out some of the vital nutritional "musts."

These "musts" are food rich in minerals and vitamins. You will find yourself eating more of them if you deliberately cut out foods low in these essential elements. Foods to boycott include refined white bread and flour, packaged cereals of the no vitamin no mineral type, and carbonated drinks.

Consider for example two ways of beginning the day:

1. **Low value breakfast—**
   Fruit juice
   Corn flakes and milk
   White toast and butter
   Coffee with cream and sugar

2. **High value breakfast—**
   Fruit juice
   Oatmeal porridge and milk
   Brown toast and butter
   Cocoa with sugar

Either of these will feel like a perfectly good breakfast, but breakfast number 2 gives you twice as much in minerals and vitamins as the breakfast number 1. And obviously if you have corn flakes and you're not going to have oatmeal porridge later.

The same thing is true of the soft drink menace. A child whose school lunch is accompanied by a carbonated drink is being deprived of part of his vitamin requirement for the day. If instead of a meal quantity of milk he would be getting valuable amounts of calcium, Vitamin A and riboflavin. And if he doesn't like milk, or thinks he doesn't let him take it in the form of cocoa or chocolate milk. Or have it brought in to pint bottles at every dairy and could be sold in any school cafeteria.

For more information about vitamin rich foods write to the Western Division Health League of Canada, 111 Avenue Road, Toronto, for a free copy of the leaflet "Do You Know Your Vitamins?"

Knitted For Sailors

Men Grateful For Articles Made By The Duke Of Kent

It is not generally known that the late Duke of Kent devoted some of his time on official journeys to knitting for seamen of the Merchant Navy. This has just been revealed by Lady Myrtle Balfour, a daughter of Admiral Lord Jellicoe. The Duke invariably knitted chest and kidney protectors for which the men who wore them were most grateful. The workmanship was very good. Lady Myrtle Balfour thinks if the Duke found time for such labors during his manifold activities many other men might do the same. It would be interesting to know how far knitting is now a masculine accomplishment.

GOOD TREE DOCTORS

Woodpeckers are the tree doctors of the bird world. With their powerful sharp bills they dig insects out of the bark and also cut holes for their nests.

There are about five miles of blood vessels in every pound of fat in the human body.

Relieves distress from MONTHLY FEMALE WEAKNESS

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has only helps relieve such distress, but also one of the best tonics—due to its soothing functional disturbances. It helps build up resistance against distress of "middle age." Made in Canada.

Crossing Accidents

Gasoline Rationing Brings No Reduction In Foolish Driving

In the first eight months of 1942—from January 1st to August 31st, 87 people died and 255 were injured in 219 accidents at railway crossings reported to the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada.

Experts who predicted that 1942, because of gasoline and rubber rationing and their restrictions in the use of motor vehicles, would see a reduction in the number of railway crossing accidents have been proved wrong by statistics of the Board which show that crossing accidents in Canada for the first eight months of 1942 were exactly equal to those for the corresponding period of 1941. Crossing accidents for both periods totalled 219. In the 1942 period, however, four more people were killed—87 against 83, but there were 256 injured in the 1941 months as against the 255 injured in the 1942 accidents for the eight-month period.

Human folly, the inexplicable urge, unfortunately too common, to try to beat the locomotive to the crossing, still rules as the most prevalent cause of railway crossing accidents. Carelessness is further reflected in the ever-increasing number of such accidents where motorists actually have passed other cars halted at crossings to pile into the sides of moving trains.

It happens most often, in fact, that automobiles hit trains, rather than that trains hit autos, and in some cases these accidents have actually been awarded monetary damages against motorists who damaged railway property by heedlessly driving into trains.

Failure to observe or heed signals which are invariably displayed at rail crossings has led to many of the accidents reported to the board. Trains, operating on fixed tracks, have the right-of-way over cars or dodge as the motorist hurtles his car into the path of the oncoming train. The chance is seldom helpless against the driver who, disregarding signals and barriers as well as the safety of himself and his passengers if any, drives his vehicle into the side of the locomotive or the train itself.

Had A Grievance

Typographical Error Nearly Caused Walkout By Group Of Waitresses

According to the Editor & Publisher it took some explaining by the management of a downtown Norfolk (Va.) drug store to prevent a threatened walkout of waitresses.

The girls resented an advertisement seeking "homely girls" for employment in the store. They decided to stay, however, when the management explained it was all due to a typographical error.

The word should have been "comely".

SELECTED RECIPES

APPLE PIE MODERNE

6 cups corn flakes (1½ cups fine crumbs)
½ cup butter
¼ cup sugar

* * *

1 quart pared, sliced apples
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons butter

Roll corn flakes into fine crumbs. Melt butter, add sugar gradually and mix with crumbs. Reserve ¼ this mixture; press the rest evenly over bottom and sides of pie pan.

Fill pie shell with apples; sprinkle with ¼ cup sugar mixed with cinnamon. Dot with 2 tablespoons butter; sprinkle remaining crumbs over top and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for ½ hour reduce heat to 300 degrees F. and bake one hour longer, until apples are tender.

Yield: One 9-inch pie.

WISE COUNSEL

Might I give counsel to any young hearer, I would say to him: Try frequent the company of your betters. In books and life is the most wholesome society; learn to admire rightly; the great pleasure of life is that. Note what the great men admire—they admire great things; narrow spirits admire basely and worship meanly.—Thackeray.

Hallowe'en dates back to the seventh century when the Pantheon at Rome was consecrated as the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

For Overseas Shipments

Post Office Department Sends Mail In Old Sugar Bags

Old sugar bags from army kitchens are made over by the post office into mail bags for overseas shipments, the House of Commons subcommittee on wartime salvage was told.

Mr. T. P. Murphy, superintendent of equipment, said that parcel mail bags are made from discarded sugar sacks. Staff bags are dyed blue and stencilled for other mail packages.

Before 1922 the post office bought material for the repair of mail bags but since then old military bags were obtained for such repair work and a saving of $42,000 a year had been achieved.

Where Fog Is Thickest

Navigation Around Aleutian Islands Difficult For Most Of Year

The Aleutian Islands, which might be termed the Hebrides of America, are among the foggiest in the world. So thick is the fog there that navigation is difficult practically all the the year round. The Aleutians are a chain of 150 islands stretching 1,200 miles across the North Pacific from Alaska towards the Kamchatka Peninsula, which is Soviet territory. At one time the Aleutians belonged to Russia, but in 1867 the Russians sold them, with Alaska to the United States.

Eighteen ciphers added to the figure one make a quintillion—1,000,000,000,000,000,000.

NEWS of your Army

From Directorate of Public Relations, Army

Corporal W. W. Reeve, Camp correspondent at the Canadian Machine Gun Training Centre, A-17, Three Rivers, Quebec, has some interesting comments on life in this camp.

The Army's "M" Test has the men on their toes. Men with university education are good-naturedly competing with men who rely upon their experiences in pre-war life and travel to bring high ratings to their respective units. The men at this centre score well in the test.

* * *

Sleep Time Pal

Corporal "Ricky" Johnston, Orderly N.C.O. of No. 2 Company, here, not only lurks his men in all night but he tells them bedtime stories. With suave diffidence he relates soul-stirring tales of his good-natured days in the West. Nothing is left out, details are to his many encounters with bears and mountain lions. After he gets through with a story his audience snuggles off to sleep, satisfied that an Army with guns is a safe place.

Battle Drill Is Popular

Since the arrival of the staff men from a Battle Drill School camp life has taken on a new aspect. Acclaiming the many benefits of battle training, the physical conditioning and the highly-specialized attainments which were part of the course, the fact has become clear that previous position particularly since each of the three obtained high grades.

Mess Has New Mess

The Junior N.C.O.'s are looking forward to the opening of the new Corporal's Mess shortly. Anticipated for more than two years the project is now nearing reality in the former Quartermaster's stores. Major Lowe, second-in-command, is personally taking an interest in the arrangements.

Vickers Demonstration

A demonstration of the "beaten zone" varies at different ranges when subjected to the withering fire of Vickers Machine Guns was demonstrated recently on the ranges at St. Maurice River. Ballcons set over the water served as targets.

Commanding

When one of the well-liked sergeants received a wire to the effect that his mother-in-law was taken seriously ill he was in need of financial assistance to send his wife to her mother's side. His associates in the Sergeant's Mess barring of the problem collected the required amount for the trip.

The Last Post

The death of C.Q.M.S. Robert Elliott was a distinct loss to this centre, as he was popular throughout the camp and particularly with his unit, the Headquarters Company. Interment was in Mount Royal Cemetery with full military honors, right warrant officers and staff sergeants serving as pallbearers, a firing party, escort, guard and the centre's pipe band assisting in the service.

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER

Over 71,884,465 pairs of boots and shoes manufactured in Canada during the first eight months of 1942, ended August 31. During that month, 221 factories were listed as in operation in the production of leather footwear in the Dominion.

* * *

A guest is honored by the Boer housewife of South Africa by putting sugar in his coffee. The more sugar put into the coffee, the more honor.

Cliffside grottoes that protected early Christians still exist in the vicinity of Sevastopol.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS
MATHIEU'S SYRUP
STILL THE FAVORITE

You'll never know how Delicious porridge can be... until you make it with Ogilvie Oats

OGILVIE MINUTE Oats

If it's 'Ogilvie'- it's good!

4524

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

Radio Equipment

Is A Vital Necessity For The Armed Forces

H. J. Carmichael, Munitions Department co-ordinator of production, told a group of war workers at Montreal that "the first degree of perfection" in production is essential to the success of any second front action.

Mr. Carmichael spoke to a meeting of RCA-Victor employes engaged in manufacturing radio equipment for the armed forces. In a war in which situations change rapidly the effective use of efficient radio communication often means the difference between victory and defeat, he said.

The availability of reliable radio equipment enabled the British Navy to sink the German battleship Bismarck. Submarine cables could be cut, telephone and telegraph wires sabotaged but as long as radio equipment was available communication could be maintained.

Canadian-made weapons and wireless equipment were not only in demand from Canadian forces but had gained appreciation from the Russian and United States Government, Mr. Carmichael said.

He told of receiving a message from a representative of the Russian Government who said that Canadian field tanks with their radio equipment "had no superior" in the Russian front lines.

Production of radio equipment in Canada will reach approximately $250,000,000 in 1943, compared with $100,000,000 this year, Mr. Carmichael said.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

INGREDIENTS OF LOVE

Good temper is like a sunny day; it sheds its brightness everywhere.—Sidney.

Loving-kindness is greater than laws; and the charities of life are more than all ceremonies.—Talmud.

Patience is a tree whose root is bitter, but its fruit very sweet.—Persian.

He who sows courtesy, reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness, gathers love.—Richard Brooks.

Good nature and good sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine.
—Pope.

Self-denial is practical, and is not only polite to all but is pleasant to those who practise it.—Mary Baker Eddy.

POSSIBLY MIGHT BE

A girl fresh from the West Highlands visited a sister living in Glasgow. At the outskirts of the town she stopped at a toll-bar and began to rap smartly with her knuckles on the gate. The keeper, amused at the girl's action, and curious to know what she wanted, came out, when she very demurely interrogated him as follows: "Is this Gleaca?"

"Yes."

"Is Peggy in?"

Hindus comprise 68 per cent. of the population of India.

A condor can exist without food more than 40 days.

Requires Patience

Railroad Man In California Paints Sand Pictures Inside Bottle

With even more patience than the old salts who rigged miniature vessels inside of bottles, John A. Adams of Roseville, Cal., paints pictures in sand inside such containers.

Adams, a Southern Pacific Railroad company switchman, has been composing such pictures since 1932. He never studied art but shows an aptitude for drawing and painting.

Adams saw his first sand pictures while he was working in Marquette, Iowa. They were the work of Andrew Clemens, whose sand paintings were considered outstanding. Adams' work is said to approach the quality of Clemens'.

Sand painting requires infinite care and patience, Adams says as many as 80 shades of sand in his work, virtually tamping each grain in place individually to make the picture.

Instead of brushes or paint knives Adams uses spoon-shaped instrument for placing the sand, sticks for putting it in the desired place, tampers and other small instruments. The designs are worked upside down and the bottle rests on the cork when the painting is completed.

Adams' pictures include a portrait of President Roosevelt, a freight train in the Rocky mountains, a bridge over the Marquette river, flags and a rose. One of his most recent designs is a stream-lined train crossing Great Salt Lake.

It requires about 35 hours for Adams to complete one of his larger paintings.

THIS CIVILIZATION

A man at Bath, Edgland, delving among bomb debris which once was his home, came across a medal he received during the last war bearing the inscription: "The Great War for Civilization 1914-1918."

Are Very Sympathetic

English People Realize How Their Winter Affects Our Boys

We may read of crisp, sparkling northern air and snowfields and winter sports or of the even unbroken splendors of California and believe for a moment that both or either would be quite heavenly; but we know that sooner or later we should yearn for the intolerable, for the fog and the slush and the rare glint of sunshine.

We would not exchange unending silks for the sudden shock of joy in a "pet day", sandwiched between two tempestuous ones. We could not bear to think that never again should we put on our mackintoshes and go out of malice aforethought to splash through the puddles.

We misunderstand in this matter has very definite limits. It is true that we do not positively look forward to that curious hotchpot of weathers which we call our winter; but in this regard as in all others the war now affects our views. We long for the winter to come quickly for now we believe it will aid our heroic Allies in Russia. But we hope that our guests will find our winter not as bad as they fancy; we are full in advance of a genuine sympathy, but, come snuffles, come sneezes, we cannot wish it away.—London Times.

Canada has five sugar beet processing plants located in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario and a sixth is being built in Quebec.

HOW TO OPEN NOSE THAT CLOSES UP AT NIGHT

Put 2-purpose Va-tro-nol up each nostril . . . (1) It shrinks swollen membranes, (2) Soothes irritation, (3) Helps flush nasal passages, clearing mucus, relieving stubborn congestion.

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Fighting French Aid In Drive Against Rommel

Some of the gunners of the Fighting French are here seen with their guns. Speed and prompt action is the greatest necessity, so their main consideration is the upkeep and perfect maintenance of their guns, to aid their drive against the Germans and Italians on the western desert.

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

THE LUNCHES YOU PACK, WILL ARRIVE AT THE OFFICE, SCHOOL OR PICNIC JUST AS FRESH AND MOIST AS WHEN YOU PREPARED THEM.

LUNCHES PREPARED AT NIGHT WILL BE JUST AS FRESH AND MOIST THE NEXT DAY, IF WRAPPED IN PARA-SANI WAXED PAPER.

Appleford PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED

HAMILTON - TORONTO - MONTREAL

STORING GRAIN

Methods Used For Control Of Pests In Stored Grain

An larger quantities of grain will have to be stored on farms than ever before, due to record crops in 1942. It is important that the grain be examined at frequent intervals throughout the period of storage. "Damp" or "tough" grain is especially subject to attack by mites and serious infestation may occur during the winter months.

The method recommended for inspection of grain is to take samples at different points in the bins and at different levels. The samples should be sifted over a screen of about 30 meshes to the inch. This will retain the grain and coarse dockage, while allowing the dust and mites to pass through. The accumulated dust should then be spread out thinly, preferably on a sheet of black paper or other dark material. The mites are white in color and if placed on a dark background are readily seen, particularly if the sample is examined through a magnifying glass. In cold weather, the mites may be sluggish, but, if the paper is held for a short time above a stove they will warm up and move. If the dust is flipped on another paper, many of the mites will remain on the original one, as they tend to cling to the surface beneath the dust.

If there be any doubt as to the identity of mites or any other of the pests found in any of the examined grain samples, the material should be forwarded to the Dominion Entomologist, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, marking the address "Attention H. E. Gray". In any case, if infestation by pests is discovered, it should be reported at once to the Dominion Entomologist.

Further information on the subject will be found in the Pamphlets No. 46, "Control of Certain Mites", and No. 47 "Control of Common Warehouse Insect Pests", which may be obtained by writing to Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Village Transformed

Is Now Base Hospital In India For Damaged Planes

Three months ago this particular place was just another piece of India sleeping in the sun. Now it's a base hospital for wounded airplanes.

Here on a flat plain screened by rows of trees on all sides a band of United States army engineers and technicians of the air service command have laid out a repair and supply depot that is putting new life into bombers and fighters, as well as the equally-vital ferry planes taking munitions to China.

The airfield and supply depot is the site of a small city—2½ miles long, a mile and a half wide. Diagonally across a corner of it a stone-based runway is being built—capable of handling the biggest planes with the fullest load. The total ultimate capacity of the depot in terms of planes rebuilt and air forces supplied cannot be disclosed—but it will be adequate with the subordinate fields, to sustain a "big time show".

It isn't exclusively for Americans. It will service all types of American planes brought in either by Americans or Britons, but only those badly damaged. "We'll take them only when they come in with their wings flapping," says the depot commander, Lt.-Col. John L. M. Des Islets. The colonel lives in Quebec, but he has lived in so many places in the United States it is hard to say which is his home.

Unlike the colonel, however, most of the air service command comes from Texas. The place smacks of San Antonio and Dallas. Their job is to feed supplies to repair departments in the local depot as well as to advance depots as far away as China. They supply anything from a brief case to a bomb-door for a flying fortress, and requests come in on every sort of paper from scraps to regular forms. Formality is secondary.

It hasn't been all beer and skittles —this shaping of the airfield and depot. It was necessary for instance to move 13 mud villages. One village mound accumulated through generations will be scraped back into a lake formed when villagers scooped out mud a basketful at a time to build huts.

Now You Tell One

Man In Scotland Says He Has Not Slept For 26 Years

Peter Mackinnon of Portobello, Scotland, hasn't slept for 26 years and he should be tired, but says he isn't.

As a matter of fact, he defies anyone to put him to sleep.

He last slumbered on the night of May 14, 1916. He slept soundly then but hasn't slept a minute since.

For eight years he lay in hospital under constant supervision of doctors and specialists, who tried everything to send him to sleep.

"I never once felt drowsy under the influence of all sorts of drugs, injections and even chloroform," says Mr. Mackinnon.

AIR RAID SIREN

Latest air-raid warning is a cuckoo siren at an Essex town. Engineers have adapted the sirens to give one note for an alert and another for "raiders passed," the contrasting notes making the cuckoo call.

Italy Short Of Fuel

Will Not Get Usual Supply From Germany This Year

The *Owen Sound Sun-Times* says: How would you like to be living in Italy, boys and girls? The schools there are to be closed all winter.

But before you are seized by an almost uncomparable yearning to be in Italy, the school-less country, perhaps we had better explain. The reason for closing the schools is that Italy is very short of fuel and the school children cannot be kept warm if they attend. (They will not be able to keep very warm at home, either, for the average householder in Italy is allowed only one ton of coal this year.)

This fuel situation shows how completely Italy is being pinched by the war. The country has always been lacking in coal, but heretofore her friend (?) Germany has sent supplies to keep Italian industry running and Italian public life active. In return Italy gave Germany foodstuffs, manufactured goods and petroleum products.

But this year Germany needs its coal—needs it so badly that Italy is being sent only 30 per cent. of its normal shipments. (As to the goods given in return, Germany can get rate—Italy will have to keep the supply going to the best of its ability. For has Goering not said that, no matter who else starves this winter, Germany will be fed).

If it were not for her treacherous entry into the war, Italy would be sorry for Italy. One can feel sorry for the Italian people who did not want war but were dragged into it by the bombastic promises of Mussolini—promises of a new Roman Empire.

But, from all accounts, the Italian people are awake now to the desperate state of their country. The Fascist party has lost prestige and Goering himself has been in Rome "conferring." It is said, with the authorities about Italian indifference.

The truth is, if it were known, that Italy would be more than delighted if she could get *all* Hitler's "bandwagon." But she cannot.

The Television Industry

Now A Reality But War Is Halting Its Advancement

If you have been looking forward to the day when you can relax in the comfort of your own home to enjoy television broadcasts, you had better pertain the thought—at least until the war's over.

True, there are limited television broadcasts today from major stations in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles. But, the boys in the industry are keeping their fingers crossed as priorities keep slipping closer and closer to the point where not a time when television is about ready to wear its first pair of long pants.

Most of the major technical wrinkles of television have finally been ironed out, but, because of the war and priorities, the industry apparently is going to find itself out on a limb when it seeks replacement parts for the many complicated gadgets used in broadcasting.

If the war drags out very long, it may not only stymie the advancement of television, but eventually even stop broadcasts temporarily for lack of necessary replacement equipment.

It would be an especially tough blow for the people who have been working slave hours to nourish their "baby" in the cause of war. False starts during the past 15 years or so, preceded by honeyed predictions, television is finally a concrete reality that experts now feel is destined to become one of the truly great post-war industries.

Some of the daily programs now honestly are eye-openers and opportunity seems to be limitless. Already some of the programs are sponsored by advertisers. The new wonder of television, however, is a full-color broadcast developed by the Columbia Broadcasting System which will procurate it can pick up all the hues of the rainbow.

U-Boat Crew Captured After Battle With Corvette

In a midnight Atlantic ocean battle the corvette Dianthus rammed and sank a U-boat which had been imperilling United Nations supply lines. After the U-boat was blown to the surface with depth charges, the Dianthus rammed it four times. A number of German prisoners were picked up by the Dianthus which rejoined her convoy in time to rescue survivors from a torpedoed merchant ship. Here are some of the U-boat prisoners disembarking from H.M.S. Dianthus at a British port.

What A Trillion Is

If You Have Forgotten It Is A Thousand Million

An ex-broker, now happily married to a government department of checks and balances, reports to us that the word "trillion" has at last turned up in routine finance. "I've been watching for it for years," he said.

It finally appeared in a Dow-Jones news release "War Appropriations Nearing Quarter Trillion-Dollar Mark."

A trillion, in case you have forgotten, is a thing that has four commas and 12 ciphers—like this: 1,000,000,000,000. To be quite frank, it is 1,000 billion.

We asked our informant if he felt that there was any special significance in the emergence of this word at this time, and he said yes, it was clearly a turning point in federal arithmetic. Like the moment on the roller coaster when you stop holding yourself in and say "Whoeee!"—Spokesman Spokesman-Review.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE

Two British soldiers reported missing after Dunkirk (1940) have turned up in Russia after waiting 1,600 miles through Belgium, Holland, Germany and Poland, according to word reaching London.

When you come to the end of your rope, tie a knot and hang on.

Not Wool Content

Warmth Of Fabric Depends More On Weave And Weight

Tests of woolen and mixed wool fabrics, as reported in Textile World, show their warmth depends more on weave and weight than on the amount of wool content. The fabrics tested contained from 100 per cent. to 8 per cent. wool, the mixtures woven with cotton and rayon. Those of the same weight and weave, regardless of composition, showed about equal insulating power. That their warmth increased acconwhat after five dry cleanings is attributed to tightening of the weaves caused by shrinkage.

The report that a wind as low as six miles an hour can almost double the heat loss through a fabric is a reminder of the wisdom of reinforcing a wool fabric, no matter how heavy or of what composition, with a wind-resisting material. The windbreaker jacket of commerce is designed to do its job.

SOUNDS TAME NOW

Bleriot, famous flyer, amazed spectators at the world's first aviation exposition in France, just 35 years ago, by circling a racing course in his plane at a speed of 47 miles an hour.

Foremost in peace, the plough is one of Canada's most effective weapons of war.

Progress Of War

Survey Shows That Allies Are More Than Holding Their Own

As the fourth year of the world war opens, let us comfort ourselves with a stock-taking.

When the war began, Germany had a bigger army than Great Britain. Germany has still a bigger army, but not so much bigger. The British Army was counted by the hundred thousand in 1939; now is counted by the million. The German Army has less by a terrible blood-letting in Russia.

When the war began, Germany had a bigger air force than Britain. Britain has at least as big an air force as Germany now, probably bigger; and a vast growth rolling up from America.

When the war began, Britain had a bigger navy than Germany; and has one still bigger now—and Germany still less. Britain has replaced her naval losses, and in addition has a large increase of small Canadian and Australian armed vessels. Germany has not replaced the Bismarck and the *Graf Spee*.

Allied merchant ship losses have been great, but are now matched by new launchings.

After the war got under way, Germany found an ally in Italy; Britain has found a much more powerful ally in Russia.

After the war got under way, Germany found an ally in Japan; Britain has found a much more powerful ally, potentially, in the United States.

Germany has conquered most of Europe, and is aided by supplies and industrial resources in the conquered countries—but has also earned the fierce hatred of the conquered peoples, which is telling against Germany, and will tell against it more as time goes on.

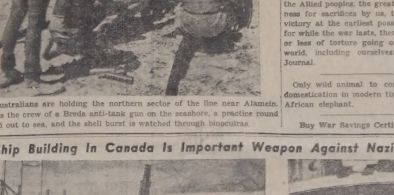
The worst feature of the war is Japan's conquest in the Far East, but that is being checked.

All these comparisons seem to us to give good reason to believe that the war will end in the complete victory of the Allied nations; but they do not justify anything but the greatest determination on the part of the Allied peoples, the greatest readiness for sacrifices by us, to achieve victory at the earliest possible date; for while the war lasts, there is more or less of torture going on for the world, including ourselves.—Ottawa Journal.

Only wild animal to come under domestication in modern times is the African elephant.

Buy War Savings Certificates.

Aussies Hold Desert Shore



Australians are holding the northern sector of the line near Alamein. Here is the crew of a Breda anti-tank gun on the seashore, a practice round is fired out to sea, and the shell burst is watched through binoculars.

Art Of The Indians

Songs And Stories Of B.C. Inkameep Tribe Being Revived

The songs and stories that British Columbia's Indians used to chant in the days before the "white man's invasion" are being revived in the Okanagan valley.

Bronze-skinned boys and girls from the Inkameep reserve near Oliver, are going on the air to broadcast the songs their forefathers sang in their teepees and translate into drama the simple folk tales their warrior ancestors enacted with elaborate gestures and brandishment of weapons on the grass floor of the forest clearing when the feast was ended and the Irthsemen relaxed around glowing campfires.

There is a wealth of song and story in the unwritten art of the Inkameep Indians, whose tribe now numbers only a few score people. The art of story-telling thrived in the old days before the coming of the white man, but in contact with civilization the Indian allowed his native art to languish. Today his children croon, waltz and "jitterbug" with the best of the white youth.

Interest in Indian culture was revived when Anthony Walsh came to the reserve eight years ago to teach in the one-room red schoolhouse near the home of the chief.

Walsh promptly took up the study of all branches of Indian art, and, working principally through the dozen boys and girls in his classroom, encouraged the Indians in the revival of their songs, stories, painting and drama.

His years of effort now are being rewarded. Many of the children's paintings have received nation-wide recognition and at least one of the young Indian artists, Francis Batiste, has won international fame. Batiste's works have been awarded prizes in Montreal, Paris and London exhibitions.

The children's dramatic club has given performances throughout the Okanagan valley and before large audiences in Victoria. Critics have praised their work.

Based on the simple lives led by these "children of nature," the Indian songs, stories and plays are about life in their natural surroundings of forest, mountains and lake. They tell about the chipmunk and the rabbit, the coyote and the quail, the fox and the fawn, and the hundred and one other fascinating characters found in nature's handbook.

The tales have an added enchantment by the Indians' practice of giving characters the power of human thought and speech. The wolf becomes a cunning rascal, the owl proves a worthless, the ant a philosopher, and the squirrel a strong advocate of the doctrine of providing for the future.

Now the radio has taken up the task of promoting interest in the native culture of the Indian people, giving further impetus to the work of Welsh and the Inkameep children.

Not A Welshman

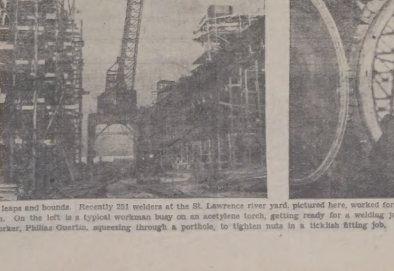
Marshal Timoshenko Declares He Is Son Of Russian Peasant

Freely circulated in Germany that Marshal Semion Timoshenko is the son of a Welshman, one Charles Jenkins, who married a Russian girl. Timo is an abbreviation of Timothy and Chenko, say those who believe the yarn, is a variation of Jenkins or Chenkins, as it is often pronounced. But hard fact dispels the romance. Timoshenko is a fairly common Ukrainian name. The Marshal has always declared that he is the son of a Russian peasant, Konstantin Timoshenko, and that he was born at Yonovlas (now Stalino).

DID YOU EVER

Did you ever hear of a man who had striven all his life faithfully and singly toward an object, and in no manner obtained it? If a man constantly aspires, is he not elevated? Did ever a man try heroism, magnanimity, truth, sincerity and find that there was no available in them—that it was a vain endeavor? —Thoreau.

Ship Building In Canada Is Important Weapon Against Nazis



Shipbuilding in Canada is going ahead by leaps and bounds. Recently 251 welders at the St. Lawrence river yard, pictured here, worked for a week-end for nothing, so the ships could move faster and be launched before winter sets in. On the left is a typical workman busy on an acetylene torch, getting ready for a welding job. Centre is a view of the shipyards, ships on the ways at either side. Right is another worker, Phillias Guertin, squeezing through a porthole, to tighten nuts in a tickish fitting job.

TASK IS FINISHED

Canada's Book Of Remembrance Completed After Ten Years Of Work

Canada's "Book of Remembrance," a richly-decorated, hand-inscribed volume containing the names of more than 66,500 Canadians who died in the First Great War, has been completed after 10 years' labor.

The massive volume, weighing 68 pounds, will be put in a bronze and plate-glass casket which for years has waited on a granite pedestal in the shrine-like memorial chamber to receive it.

Officials stated that no book of its size, design and texture has ever been executed. Only calf-skin vellum, morocco leather and wood were involved in its construction.

The book will be locked in its glass-sided casket where it may be seen by those who visit the chamber. The pages will be turned from time to time.

Outside the casket a photo-static copy will be on view for those who wish to look up names.

Every part of the book was executed by hand and the inscription of the more than 66,500 names was done in ink entirely by one man—Fit. Lt. W. H. Baldwin, now on active service with the R.C.A.F. and winner of the Distinguished Flying Cross in the present war.

Each page is richly embellished with armorial bearings, battle honors on painted ribands, scenes descriptive of the Canadian campaigns overseas, and floral, animal and other reproductions significant of the Dominion.

Beautiful letters and many of the inscriptions and illuminations are in 24-carat gold.

The names are inscribed in alphabetical order by year of death, beginning with 1914 and ending with 1922. The surnames are written first, followed by given names, ranks, decorations and names of regiments or ships.

The pages are approximately 18½ by 15 inches and are of extra-thick, opaque calf-skin vellum of a type which exists today only in specimens of illuminated books centuries old.

The book, 10 inches thick, is bound in red Nigerian morocco leather into which is set an outer cover of boxwood, carved with the armorial bearings of Canada.

Some 10 names were inadvertently omitted from their proper places by years and these are included on a final page with an introductory inscription.

Because the actual demobilization of Canadian personnel did not take place until April 30, 1922, the names included are those who died from wounds suffered in the First Great War up to that date.

The final, ornamented section pays tribute to those who, since April 30, 1922, died from wounds received on active service or whose days were shortened by their service.

The work of compiling and decorating the pages was first placed in the hands of Francis Purvis of Ottawa, but he died after completing only one page.

He was succeeded by Lieut. Alan Beddoe of Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, a veteran of the First Great War who designed and executed all the decorations on the remaining 605 pages, assisted by a group of Ottawa artists.

Pay For Inventions

Men In Factories Receive Cash For Original Ideas

The workers in Canada's war factories are proving to be good "idea" men and women. In many factories the old question box has been revived, but with a difference. In the old days, any ideas presented to the management were silently received and as silently used if the idea proved worth while. Any credit was taken by the management for inaugurating the plan. Then the question box fell into disuse ad became dust covered as the worker asked himself: "Why bother?"

Today it is different. Management has found that the workers' ideas are worth real money. Where the question-box plan is now successfully used, every suggestion is acknowledged. If the idea proves worthwhile, the one making the suggestion is rewarded in cold cash. It may be in war savings certificates or bonds —but yet, cold cash. One company alone, in a two-months period paid out $40,000 in awards. That was a United States company, but Canadian companies are paying out proportionately large amounts. A Canadian company paid out $2,000 recently at the end of a three-months' period. If an idea is worth using, it is worth paying for and the employee is entitled to a proportion of the savings made, at least.—From "Manufacturing," Toronto.

DOING HIS BEST

A couple had just been married. The clergyman shook hands with the bride, then held out his hand to the bridegroom.

The latter took no notice but stood with his hand deep in his trouser's pocket.

When he saw that the clergyman continued to hold out his hand, he said in a very annoyed tone. "Hang it all! Can't you see I'm getting the money out as fast as I can?"

Brazil is the world's fourth largest supplier of beef cattle. 2489

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

King Peter II of Yugoslavia said on "invisible army" of his countrymen is tying down 30 to 40 divisions of Axis soldiers.

British press reports from India said that 11,000 persons or more lost their lives in October during a cyclone which devastated sections of Bengal.

The municipal committee at Delhi, India, has voted a total of 89,600 rupees ($26,925) for air-raid shelters and slit trenches in certain designated areas of the city.

Two new products now reaching Britain, Canadian pork loaf and Canadian ham loaf, have been placed on the market under the "points" rationing scheme.

The German military authorities in Holland have begun conscription of Netherlanders between the ages of 20 and 45 for service in the Nazi army, it was reported.

The Polish telegraphic agency said that a collective fine of about $145,-000 had been imposed by the German authorities on the people of Warsaw in reprisal for the squirting of acid on German officers and officials.

Italian prison guards at Tirana, Albania, fired on a group of girls demonstrating for the release of political prisoners recently, killing 6 and wounding 25, Balkan sources reported.

Signposts in Britain which came down when war started may reappear in some areas, it was thought. After consultation with military authorities it has been decided that some may be re-established under certain limits and subject to certain conditions."

DAMAGED BY BOMBS

The historic carriage used by Florence Nightingale in the Crimea War suffered severe damage during the heavy bombing of St. Thomas' hospital, London, in April, 1941. It has now been restored and handed back to St. Thomas' where it will assist in raising funds for continuance of war nursing founded by "A Lady with a Lamp."

In Cotton Or Wool

4131

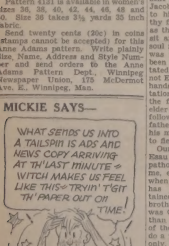
By ANNE ADAMS

This Anne Adams dress. Pattern 4131, is so slenderizing that you'll want it in both cotton print for home wear and dark fabric for town. The scarves buttoning curves into the front skirt panel. One pattern part makes the back.

Pattern 4131 is available in women's sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 38 takes 3½ yards 35 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

MICKIE SAYS—



National Service

Social Medicine May Be Tried Out In Britain

Professor J. A. Ryle, Regius Professor of Physics at Cambridge University, speaking at the Congress of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics, in London, said that the medical profession was preparing "blue prints" for many changes. These aimed at a more united and competent medical service from the full benefits of which no individual, rich or poor, should be excluded. "Private practice as we now know it may in time disappear altogether. We shall be become partners in a great national service," he said.

Members of the society needed a better appreciation of the purpose of their work, a better and closer cooperation with all other branches of the health and social services, and a proper and better training in the principles and methods of their own branch of therapeutics.

Lord Horder, president of the society, said: "Increasing recognition is being given to the need for physical education in this country. Ministers of the Crown are vying with each other in their adulation of toughness, of fitness, and of physical development, especially of the young. Let us keep the Ministers to these ideals when the war is over."

Social medicine, the method of dealing with people of sub-normal physique, should be linked to a parallel effort to provide proper food, air, sunshine and leisure. "Do these things and social medicine has really arrived. It is not arrived at by the mere institution of a professional chair."

The dividend to the state in the increase of producing hours of work would be incalculable, and the sense of security, of health and of a wider margin of health and happiness would make the citizen a person of positive value to the state rather than a negative person to be carping critic.—Manchester Guardian.

Thirty-One Years Ago

Lieutenant Sampson Made First Air-plane Flight From British Ship

The first flight of an airplane from a warship was made in 1911 by Lieut. C. R. Sampson, who flew a Short biplane off the bows of the H.M.S. Africa, lying in Sheerness Harbour, England. Lieut. Sampson had constructed a runway on the ship for his flight, and Lieut. Sampson and Lieut. Malone a few days later repeated the feat at this time with a seaplane fitted with wheels from H.M.S. Hibernia when she was steaming into the harbour at about ten or 12 knots. The first real aircraft carrier was H.M.S. Hermes, which was commissioned in June, 1919, and carried aircraft which flew from runways by forecastle and quarter deck.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

NOVEMBER 15

THINGS THAT MAR FAMILY LIFE

Golden text: Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.—Galatians 6:2.

Lesson: Genesis 4.1-12; 27.1-45; Deuteronomy 24.1-5; Malachi 2.13-16; Matthew 5.31, 32; Mark 7.10-12; Luke 12.13-15; Romans 7.2-3; I Corinthians 7.10-16.

Intrigue in the Home. Genesis 27. 1-45. Recall our lesson last Quarter about Jacob at Bethel. Today our text gives the earlier account which explains why Jacob was fleeing from his home. When Isaac was old and blind, he asked Esau, his older son, to hunt for venison, make him a savory dish, and then receive his blessing. Rebekah, his wife, heard of this commission and reported it to Jacob, the younger son and her favorite, and bade him bring her two fine kids which she would make into savory food that he could take to his father. This was done. Rachel put upon Jacob's hands and neck the skin of the kids to conceal from the father's groping hands the fact that he was not hairy like his brother, and sent him to his father with the food. Jacob followed instructions, came to his father he said: "I am Esau my first-born; I have done according as thou badst me: arise, I pray thee, sit and eat of my venison, that thy soul may bless me." Although Isaac was surprised that the venison had been brought so quickly, and hesitated because the voice was Jacob's, he ate, and, yet when he felt of Jacob's hands and found them hairy his hesitation vanished and he partook of the food and then gave Jacob the elder son's blessing. Our printed text follows. Esau declared that after his father's death he would kill Jacob for his meanness, and Jacob was obliged to flee for his life to Haran.

Our sympathies are naturally with Esau in this transaction. What pathos in his despairing cry, "Bless me, even me also, O my father!" when he learns the deception Jacob has practiced. If the Bible contained only this record of the two brothers we might wonder why it was God's purpose that Jacob rather than Esau, should be the progenitor of the Chosen People. We see Jacob do a very mean thing, and seeing this only, we would wonder that God did not utterly repudiate him. But a further study shows us that, contemptible as Jacob was, he was nevertheless the fitter man of the two to succeed to the blessing.

OPENS NEW HOSPITAL

A new dental school and hospital, one of the most modern in the world, has been opened at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa, by the mayor of the city.

The life of a cargo ship is usually about 30 years 2489

Death Lurks At Crossings

—Courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway.

Trying to beat the locomotive to the crossing, coming around halted cars to crash into the sides of trains, driving too fast when visibility is poor, these are the most prevalent causes of the 219 railway crossing accidents reported to the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada during the first eight months of 1942. In these accidents, 87 paid with their lives, 255 others were injured. In 1941, for the same period, 219 crossing accidents were reported, taking a total of 83 killed and 286 injured. This year, despite gas and tire rationing which some thought might reduce the toll of crossing accidents, the ratio continues high.

A Great Statesman

Chinese Fortunate In Having Chiang Kai-Shek As Leader

Formerly adviser to Chiang Kai-Shek, Owen Latimor recently broadcast, in a BBC Radio Newsreel, a talk on the great generalissimo. The leader of the Chinese people, he said, is a far-sighted statesman. He has taught for years that the people of China must be not just Chinese citizens, but world citizens; that in defending China they are defending the cause of world democracy and progress. "After Pearl Harbor," Latimor explained, "Generalissimo Chiang, on behalf of the Chinese people, it very similar to a little Russian offered to President Roosevelt and the American people 'all we have and all we are'." "At the same time," he called on the Chinese people, in inspiring words, for even greater sacrifices, (not for themselves alone, but for their new democratic allies.' It was in this spirit that China, hard-pressed herself, offered troops withdrawn from her own threatened fronts to help in the defence of Burma. There could be no finer example of the spirit that binds the United Nations together. The Chinese have a saying: 'All within the four seas are brothers.' We might well make this a motto of the United Nations."

The more grain included in the cow's ration, the more milk the cow produces.

Have Their Own Inn

Building In London Gives Poles A Taste Of Home

Poles in London now have their own Polish inn or Gospoda Polska, restaurant opened some years ago off Piccadilly Circus by a charming Russian lady who had formerly been principal lady in waiting to the czarina. The food is essentially Polish, and at the crowded tables you can, as far as food regulations permit, obtain all those delicacies with which travellers were regaled in Poland before the war.

JUST A SUNFLOWER

The Jerusalem artichoke is used for the production of levulose sugar. Levulose is of interest because it is considered to be of value in the diet of people suffering from diabetes. The Jerusalem artichoke is really a North American sunflower, the name "Jerusalem" arising from a corruption of the word "girasole", a turnsole or sunflower.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher

"Well, if you won't go south this winter for my sake . . . think of your golf."

REG'LAR FELLERS—*The Roughrider*

Health

LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

ILLNESS AND PREVENTION

A major duty performed by medical departments in Canadian industry is the discovery of illness at its inception and the consequent prevention of the occurrence and spread of contagious and infectious diseases.

If medical experts declare that in the event of an employee being reported absent from work because of a communicable disease, the matter should be referred immediately to the plant physician or medical department for investigation. Employees who are taken ill on the job, they say, should be given prompt attention and precautionary measures for the protection of the other employees should be taken.

Individual diagnostic service, it is pointed out, has been found valuable in most factory health departments in preserving employee health. It has proved a decided advantage in ascertaining the physical condition of employees, thereby paving the way for the administration of scientific treatment. This service has resulted, wherever it has been utilized, in a reduction in absenteeism and wage loss.

Some plants have found it advisable to provide accessory services such as clinical, laboratory and x-ray examinations. In such cases usually a detailed report is sent to the employee's personal physician and consultation is offered if desired. This procedure is approved by both the employee and his physician and in many cases results in a more prompt return to work.

Diagnostic work of this type also provides a medium for the separation of purely occupational from non-occupational diseases.

His First Jump

Paratrooper Describes His Feelings As He Soars To Earth

I felt my heart drop down to my shoes, but I was ready. I was right ahead of me, the No. 2 man. Then the call, "Are you ready?" This time no doubt, as I needs "yes" from us all. But the pilot overshot the field, so we had to wait while he turned round. Then the call, "Are you ready?" call again, the very meek "yes", and then "Jump!"

Well, there I was, the first man to go out, but that was all. I don't know how I jumped out. All I can remember is that I grabbed my reserve parachute and hurled me out the door. The next thing I knew, there was a rather stiff jerk, and I opened my eyes to see the ground whizzing past me and my parachute half opened. I watched the wind fill the parachute, and felt the straps and buckles, which hold the parachute canopy to the pack, and consequently to me. Suddenly, a feeling of serene calm and confidence overtook me, and from there on through it was a bed of roses. I was swaying quite a bit, so I checked and stopped that. Then I glided beautifully toward old Mother Earth. I guess from the jump out of the 'plane until the time I hit the ground was about a minute, but it went very quickly. I remembered all I was taught, and when I was about six feet from the ground, I pulled down on my risers very hard, and then I hit the ground. I lit on my feet, and went over on my butt. It was just like sitting down in a chair, it was that light. I then got up, took my 'chute off and kissed it.

When I met some of my friends we discussed the whole thing, and it seems that everybody had as many butterflies as I did, and the same heart-sinking feeling. That, Mom, is the worst part of jumping. But after a few more jumps, that fear will go.—From a letter published in New York Times.

NOT HOME YET

Aage Andersen told his family in Denmark by radio that he had left to England and would be back in ten days. That was in 1940, just ten days before the Germans invaded Denmark, and Andersen has not been back since. He described his experiences as a United Nations seaman in New York. He has had boats sunk from under him three times. Interned in French Morocco, he and four companions escaped in a rowboat during a storm.

Houses on the island of Malta are mostly of stone.

New, Outstanding de Havilland "Mosquito"

First released picture of sensational new de Havilland "Mosquito" that is in the news right now with its brilliant daylight and night-time raids over enemy territory. The de Havilland Mosquito is powered with two Rolls Royce engines. Developed by the de Havilland Design Staff, the Mosquito reconnaissance bomber is of simple wooden construction. The dimensions of the Mosquito are: Span 54' 2"; Length (Overall) 40' 9½"; Height (over propeller tip one blade vertically upward tail wheel on ground) 10' 3"; both the undercarriage and tail wheel units are retractable. It has the de Havilland three-bladed hydro-matic type propeller. Offensive armament may consist of four 20 mm. cannon and four .303 machine guns. The "Mosquito" is also being manufactured by de Havilland in Canada. The name de Havilland is famous in aviation history. Continuously engaged in the manufacture of aeroplanes since 1908, de Havilland factories span the world. The wide scope of their products and activities is believed unsurpassed in the aviation industry. The de Havilland Mosquito pictured above, is their latest achievement.

Air Force Awards

Former Trans-Canada Air Lines Pilots Figure In The News

Three former Trans-Canada Air Lines pilots have figured prominently in the news during the last few days. They are Wing Commander Marlow Kennedy, Wing Commander Bruce Middleton and Flight Lieutenant Andrew Madora. The first two were original pilots with T.C.A., and did much pioneer work in assisting to set up Canada's National Air Line.

Wing Commander Kennedy was awarded the Air Force Cross for his outstanding work in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Obtaining war leave from T.C.A., he joined the R.C.A.F. in 1940. He has performed many special duties including piloting the late Duke of Kent's plane across Canada in August, 1941.

Flight Lieutenant Madora was awarded the Air Force Cross for his excellent work as instructor at various flying schools. His citation reads: "This officer has undoubtedly done more towards the successful operation and organization of the flying elementary training schools than any other individual. His most recent achievement was the instruction of 7,047 flying hours in January, 1942, without a single accident." He is at present at Virden, Manitoba.

Wing Commander Middleton flew from Ottawa to a lonely spot in northern Quebec to find and rescue a crew lost in a disabled flying boat. "We are proud of them," said O. T. Larson, Trans-Canada vice-president. "They reflect great credit on the T.C.A. and on the training they had when they were with us."

NEW USE FOR ACID

Dead oil wells in limestone regions have been revived and flowing again wells caused to increase their flow by pouring volumes of acid into the depths of the earth. The acid eats out new channels for the petroleum.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

Is Kept Busy

Ninety-Year-Old Blacksmith Working At Trade Again

In his 90th year, states the Toronto Globe and Mail, a Fort Erie blacksmith, David Plato, is busy at his trade again. The changing conditions of war may be said to have relighted this fire in his forge. He says he "chases an oval," and he's almost as busy as he was 75 years ago when he first learned to shoe a horse.

This interesting story recalls the fact that within the recollection of the present generation the village blacksmith was an important person in the community. There was something about his shop that attracted people, old and young. It may have been the glowing fire of the forge, perhaps the fire had a strange fascination for mankind.

Perhaps it was because of the close association between horse and man; anyway, there was no perfume sweeter than that spread about when the red-hot shoe was applied to a horse's hoof for the fitting.

Rubber Substitutes

Perdicts U.S. Will Never Again Be Dependent Upon Malaya

William M. Jeffers, national rubber administrator, predicted that by the middle of 1944 the United States would have an adequate supply of rubber substitutes and that never again would it be dependent upon crude rubber from Malaya.

Speaking extemporaneously before the National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Jeffers said:

"If every auto driver will play the game, I believe we can bridge the gap between the supply of rubber we have on hand and the time that we will have synthetic in production."

A warplane is a big thing composed of millions of little things. The success of the plane is the total result of the efficient functioning of each component part.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson

BY GENE BYRNES

CANADA'S MINISTER OF LABOR GAINS VALUABLE KNOWLEDGE FROM BRITAIN ON WAR WORK

London.—The knowledge of British labor policy Canada's labor minister, Humphrey Mitchell, has gained during a two-week visit to Britain has been "among the most valuable dividends of any leave," he said.

The minister indicated in an interview that application in Canada of some features of Britain's manpower policy may be forthcoming when he returns to the Dominion. He described Britain's mobilization of men and women for service in the armed forces and industry as "a magnificent piece of organization."

"My observation is that this tremendous program, perhaps the most important phase of the war effort on the home front, could not have been administered so effectively unless the British had resorted to the principle of decentralization," he said.

Mitchell said he learned that if headquarters of the labor ministry were destroyed by bombing the 11 regions into which the country is divided could carry on without difficulty.

"Surely if decentralization is desirable here it is all the more needed in Canada with our vast distances," he said. "I intend to work in that direction for I believe the British experience in this matter points the way for solution of many of our problems."

Canada could not hope to do as well as Britain, he said, for the Dominion still is building and perfecting employment exchanges. But the minister promised: "We shall emulate Britain's plan as best we can in our circumstances."

Mitchell said the way the British labor ministry's manpower activities are co-ordinated with production functions of supply departments on both national and regional levels impressed him deeply.

"We have been groping for procedure of the same kind and I hope I have found the key to it," said the minister.

He said that if he was able to judge what he had seen of production in the shafts of factories since he has been here the tempo in British plants is faster than in Canadian factories. And he added: "I shall have some wholesome things to say to Canadian employers and workmen on my return."

Mitchell said that in a few places he thought he had detected signs of tension among both management and employees and he only hoped that if British munition production was that the pace might be too fast to be maintained for a long period.

"People in Canada aren't spurred as the British people are with a close-up view of the horrors of war," he said. "Some of them at least can stand a bit of pushing."

He spoke in praise of the part women are playing in the war effort and said if Canada were able to use womanpower in the directions and the measure Britain has done "our manufacture of munitions and our armed strength can be considerably increased."

"We must do it," he said. "We have come pretty close to the end of our manpower. We shall have to call upon the women. Our women have already made a magnificent contribution and I know that as we call upon them for more they will give it."

The minister said he had been struck by the extent to which British industries had carried payment by results and that they were following this method with industries and occupations in which Canada never thought of applying it.

"This has significance for our wage control policy in Canada," he said. "As time goes on and especially in view of higher wage rates in the United States, our world people may have to earn more. Wider use of payment by results after the British example may assist us in meeting that problem."

Mitchell said he had learned something about building and construction during his visit, noting a case of prefabricated huts in which compressed shavings and sawdust, usually burned in Canada, are being used. He noted asbestos imported from Canada is being put to uses Canadians never had thought of, and said Canadian builders could learn a lot here.

He praised the British civil service, saying it was his ambition "to leave at the end of my term of office a department of labor in Ottawa well on its way to becoming as efficient as Britain's in Whitehall."

Welfare work in factories had also been instructive, Canada could take a leaf from the British book in this matter.

PETROLEUM BOARD

Calgary.—Appointment of Millard Duncan Kemp of Calgary as a permanent member of the petroleum and natural gas conservation board of Alberta was announced.

Halifax.—More than 50 letters written by the Canadian poet, Bliss Carman, have been presented to King's college library here. 2459

SHARP DECREASE

Shown In Butter Stocks Compared With A Month Ago

Ottawa.—Canadian stocks of butter showed a sharp decrease on Nov. 1 as compared with a month ago, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

J. Gordon Taggart, food administrator of the prices board, told the Canadian Press the figures would be carefully studied and it was too early to say whether they foreshadowed butter rationing. The figures did not include his previously announced opinion that rationing would not become necessary.

While the figures for nine cities do not cover the entire storage of butter in Canada they are a close indication of the trend. On Nov. 1 there were stored in these cities 26,621,777 pounds of butter compared with 33,121,282 pounds on Oct. 1 and 42,704,930 on Nov. 1, 1941.

An order recently issued by the prices board forbids any firm to hold more butter in storage on Nov. 30 than 75 per cent of the amount held on Nov. 30 a year ago. This gives still a month to adjust holdings.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

Our Airmen Play Important Part In Desert War

London. — Canadians flying in fighters, fighter-bombers and torpedo-carrying planes are playing a "prominent part" in the Middle East operations which have beaten Axis airpower in the desert to a standstill and forced Rommell's army into "full retreat."

An R.C.A.F. press release from Cairo said that in addition to the Canadian fighter squadron which went to Egypt last June, there are a number of Canadians fighting with the R.A.F. and a few with the United States Army Air Forces in the desert.

"The Canadians have taken a prominent part in terrific troop straffing of the enemy's lines, have harassed his supply columns far back, have bombed his dumps and strong points and have battered his shipping," the R.C.A.F. release said.

"In unprecedented blasting from the air to which Rommell's lines have been subjected before the last British advance began, Canadians took a particularly prominent role. The individual exploits of Canadian fliers already are being recorded in large numbers on the Egyptian front and daily are being augmented."

The R.C.A.F. named P/O. R. V. Manning of Vancouver, who wrecked an Axis tanker with a torpedo hit and Sgt. K. R. Taylor of Prescott, Sask., who fought three Italian planes with a spare machine gun stuck out of an open turret after the rear guns of his machine were knocked out of action. P/O. L. H. Curphey of Ottawa, also was mentioned for destroying an Italian fighter while escorting Allied bombers on a raid.

"Canadians of both air and ground crews shared the work and credit during the tremendous and intensive bombardment of the enemy's positions at El Alamein, and during the ceaseless night and day attacks on the enemy's vital supply columns and landing ground," the release said.

"Tireless ground crews working in close harmony with their flying comrades have maintained all types of aircraft to a high degree of serviceability under harassing conditions of desert warfare."

The release concluded that all men wearing the "Canada" badges on their shoulders — including cooks, wireless operators, clerks, telephonists and others whose jobs are not spectacular—are helping the "big drive" after weeks of painstaking preparation.

HARVEST LABOR

Sending Of Students To The West Was A Success From National Viewpoint

Ottawa. — The labor department made public a statement from the secretary of the Saskatchewan Harvest Labor committee saying that from a national viewpoint, the sending of 4,500 students and farmers from Ontario and Quebec to the harvest fields of Saskatchewan and Alberta was a success.

In a letter to the department this officer said: "Certainly millions of acres of crop were threshed only because of the fact that this help was available. The cost to the government concerned is small indeed when the value of the crop saved is considered."

FASCIST CRIMES

Moscow—Establishment of a special Soviet commission to compile a record of "the crimes of the German Fascist invaders and their accomplices" was announced. Among the commission members is the author, Alexei Tolstoi.

ECONOMY MOVE

Issue Of Canada Year Book May Cover Two Years

Ottawa.—As a step in the government economy campaign in respect to publications, the next issue of the Canada Year Book may cover both 1942 and 1944, with no issue next year.

This would follow the procedure of depression years. Only one issue of the year book was made for 1934-35 and the same combination was applied in some earlier years.

Dominion bureau of statistics officials said the question of combining the publication for the next two years is under consideration and that an early decision is likely.

The annual cost runs about $25,000 but sales of the publication reduce this outlay by several thousand dollars.

CHRISTMAS TREES

Restrictions On Delivery Have Been Modified

Ottawa.—Restrictions on the delivery of Christmas trees announced recently have been modified to permit delivery of more than 6,621,777 pounds of butter compared with 33,121,282 pounds on Oct. 1 and 42,704,930 on Nov. 1, 1941.

An order issued by Transport Controller Lockwood now will allow rail shipment of Christmas trees up to Nov. 15, regardless of when the trees were cut. After that date the movement of such trees by rail will be subject to prior permit from the timber controller.

Axis General

A recent photograph of General Erwin Rommel, commanding the Axis forces in North Africa.

PLAN DISCUSSION

Conference In Australia To Talk Over Communication Problems

Ottawa.—Problems of communication between the widely separated member countries of the British commonwealth of nations in wartime will be discussed at a conference to be held in Australia, the external affairs department announced.

The meeting will be sponsored by the governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Southern Rhodesia and Australia.

Canada will be represented by the acting high commissioner, E. R. Rogers.

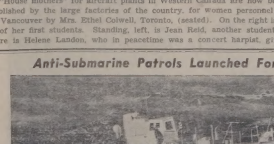
Named Regent Of Denmark

Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark, shown here with his wife, Crown Princess Ingrid, has taken over the affairs of the government of Denmark during the illness of his father, King Christian. He will act as regent. This picture was taken during their U.S. and Canadian tour before the war. Princess Ingrid is of the Swedish royal family and is a granddaughter of the late Duke of Connaught.

"House Mothers" For Aircraft Plants

"House mothers" for aircraft plants in Western Canada are now being trained in a novel series of courses, established by the large factories of the country, for women personnel supervisors. They are held in Winnipeg and Vancouver by Mrs. Ethel Colwell, Toronto, (seated). On the right is Mrs. P. Page, formerly of Calgary, Alta., one of her first students. Standing, left, is Jean Reid, another student. Before the war she was an optician. Centre is Helene Landon, who in peacetime was a concert harpist, giving recitals all over the continent.

Anti-Submarine Patrols Launched For Canadian Navy



Pictured is one of the three Fairmile speedy anti-submarine patrol boats which were launched recently from shipping ways in Midland. It goes immediately into the service of the Canadian Navy.

THE KING'S MESSAGE

Congratulates Eastern Command On Magnificent Success

London.—The King sent the following message to Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British Middle East commander:

The 8th army, magnificently supported by the R.A.F. and units of the Royal Navy, has dealt the Axis a blow of which the importance cannot be exaggerated.

For the last fortnight we have all been following with anxious interest the progress of the hard-fought battle and I can assure all three services, embracing as they do many representatives of the British Commonwealth and our allies, of the admiration and pride of the whole empire in their brilliant victory.

In the name of your fellow countrymen all the world over, I express to you, to Air Marshal Tedder, to General Montgomery, to Air Vice Marshal Coningham and to the commanders and all ranks of the three services my thanks for the far reaching success which by your untiring co-operation you have so decisively achieved.

TURNING POINT

Battle In Egypt Will Give Relief To Russians

London.—The defeat of Marshal Rommel's armies in Egypt will be followed by other Allied offensives which will give relief to the embattled Russians, Sir Stafford Cripps, lord privy seal, told an audience of war workers.

"This is not the only diversion we can or shall make to help our Russian allies," Sir Stafford, former ambassador to Russia, declared. "As our strength and that of our American allies builds up other offensives will be started in other areas."

He said the 8th Army is "destroying German and Italian land and air forces which might otherwise be joining in the attack on the Soviet armies."

Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, prime minister of South Africa, suggested that Allied successes in Egypt might assume the proportions of a victory, which would be "the turning point in this war."

AWARDED MEDALS

Fourteen Canadian Army Men Receive Belgian Military Decorations

Ottawa.—Award of Belgian military decorations to 14 men of the Canadian Army, including a number of high-ranking officers, has been announced. The awards are in appreciation of aid given the Belgian forces in this war.

Ten of the 14 persons received their decorations personally from Baron Silvercruys, Belgian minister to Canada.

Twelve officers received the Croix Militaire Belge and a warrant officer and a non-commissioned officer each received the decoration Militaire Belge.

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Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

SUCCESSES IN EGYPT HAVE RAISED HIGH HOPES FOR THE ULTIMATE DEFEAT OF AXIS

START SECOND TRIP

Three Ships On Way To Greece With Canadian Wheat

Montreal.—Guaranteed safe conduct by the British, German and Italian governments, three Swedish vessels sailed from here under the auspices of the International Red Cross with Canadian wheat for Greece.

The sailings will be undertaken under the international agreement through which the Canadian government is donating 500,000 bushels of wheat a month to the starving people of Nazi-occupied Greece.

The vessels—the Formosa, Eros and Tarifa—are expected to make one round trip, leaving here in August.

NEW LOCOMOTIVES

Being Produced In Britain Will Save Use Of Steel

London.—New simplified railway locomotives capable of being used universally to meet war transport needs now are in production, the ministry of supply announced.

They were intended mainly for military purposes, will use only four tons of steel casting instead of the 21 used in ordinary construction and thousands of man-hours saved in time in building them. They can haul 700 tons at a speed of 30 to 40 miles an hour.

Price Board Studies Curbing Of Industries

Montreal.—Studies on concentration of industry have inclined the prices board toward the British system of profit pooling, whereby the continuing plants in an industry are able to assist the curtailed plants, R. F. Chisholm, director of the board's industrial division, said.

In an address prepared for delivery to the Advertising and Sales Executive Club, Mr. Chisholm said there is no "secret list" of non-essential industries to be closed under the curtailment plans. Every civilian industry was on the list, for virtually every one contained some element of non-essentiality.

"The non-essential element in one industry will receive exactly the same treatment as the non-essential element in another," he said.

Curtailment will be handled through the existing organization of administrators, each of whom consulted with his advisory committee and other representatives of industry.

A few moves had been made toward overall curtailment, pooling of production and distribution. While more drastic plans were under discussion they would not be implemented until they had been discussed with the industry concerned, and until a clear procedure had been involved for the handling of whatever men might be required for other purposes.

The question of advertising and selling had to be dealt with in each individual industry.

"In my opinion it is sheer nonsense to say that all advertising and all selling can be eliminated," he said.

"I do not know of any country, either democratic or totalitarian, which has banned newspapers of advertising."

London.—Egyptian battle details were discussed everywhere in England to the virtual exclusion of every other subject.

Most newspapers ran lengthy leading editorials which ranged in enthusiasm from the London Star's "We have a victory we may think at the tops of our voices," to the Standard's "The British people are too wise in the ways of modern war to acclaim complete victory yet."

"Already," said the Standard editorial, "the Russians have disproved the invincibility of the Nazi attack. Now the British have developed another blow at this legend . . . Our hearts are warm indeed."

"We must not forget," said the London Evening News, "that though Rommel is hard hit he is not yet knocked out—that the road to Tripoli, which is the ultimate goal, is long and that he will not yield easily."

The Star declared the Egyptian success "finds us taking a long stride toward final victory."

The London Western Mail said: "Rommel will not be allowed to play another game of see-saw this time," while the Manchester Guardian said, "It must be remembered that in the last encounter with Rommel it was his superiority in armor and anti-tank guns and the better use he made of them which brought him success. The Guardian added, "Another fact, which will encourage us for the moment, will be added renown for our present commanders if they end by crushing Rommel."

WOMEN SUPERVISORS

Training Of Personnel From Aircraft Plants In Western Canada

Classes for the training of women personnel supervisors from aircraft plants in Winnipeg, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and Vancouver are now being organized. This is one of the latest innovations of the aircraft industry which hopes ultimately to have one supervisor for every two hundred women in the country's aviation plants. Mrs. Ethel Colwell, Toronto, was appointed to organize the courses with the approval of large factories. She toured the big American plants to determine what was being done there to meet the natural adjustments caused by many women entering the industry and on her return held her first class in Toronto, where 16 women from Ontario plants, some of them originally from the west, were given an intensive one week's course. Now Mrs. Colwell is in Western Canada expanding her work, with classes being held in Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Women selected for the courses are of mature age, with experience fitting to their fellow employees the policies of their company, they teach them to adapt themselves to the tempo of factory life. They hear talks by women national selective service officers; they learn about national war labor policy measures, general welfare problems and practical points such as the best garb for factory wear.

Mrs. Colwell is well qualified for her job of instructing aviation "house mothers". She has been in personnel work for 14 years. In her private business life she is head of her own Canadian Plaza, engaged in marketing research and industrial public opinion surveys. Her work has taken her to every city and town of consequence in Western Canada, as indeed in all the country.

A MEAN THEFT

Quebec.—Not content with just the tires, thieves who broke into Wilfrid Cantin's garage here also made off with all four wheels of his motor car.

MAY FORM A SPECIAL R.C.A.F. CONVOY UNIT TO OPERATE ON THE NEW ALASKA HIGHWAY

Edmonton.—Ottawa may form a "specialized R.C.A.F. convoy unit" to operate steadily on the new Alaska highway carrying supplies to R.C.A.F. bases in the Canadian north. This speculation is advanced by Wing Commander "Con" Farrell, who is in charge of the northern Edmonton-Whitehorse R.C.A.F. base.

Wing Commander Farrell refused to speculate further on the future of such a convoy unit. He said that further convoys would both speed deliveries of necessary equipment and enable the delivery of supplies which previously were not deliverable to R.C.A.F. bases in Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon.

The first convoy ever to traverse the new Alcan highway already is heading north and west through the northern wilderness toward Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Consisting of 60 four-ton trucks, it will deliver its supplies to bases in Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon.

Commanded by Flt. Lt. Sloan, the convoy constitutes a complete operating unit, and has a large staff, including a medical officer. The convoy's equipment enables it to camp and prepare meals and make all repairs to trucks.

The convoy unit also is equipped with snow plows to clear blocked roads, tractors for towing trucks and other pieces of equipment in addition to its own defence units. Thus, officials say, it is believed that the convoy is able to meet any emergency.

It is not known whether the convoy will be on hand for the formal opening later this month of the new highway which links Canadian air bases in the north and then extends into Alaska. The road was recently completed by United States army engineers.

The time the convoy would arrive in Whitehorse was not revealed, since stops are planned at R.C.A.F. stations along the route to leave supplies and equipment in preparation for winter operations. Drivers hope to make good time, however, despite the fact that bad roads may be encountered as a result of weather conditions.

Mail From Home More Welcome Than Pay Day To The Heroes Who Are Fighting Overseas

(By Hal Miller)

YOU can take it from the boys who fought at Dieppe, there is nothing more important to a soldier overseas than mail from home—not even pay day! In the 1F Dieppe heroes headed by Lt.-Col. Dollard Menard, D.S.O., of Quebec City, officer commanding *Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal*, and Capt. William Osler, Winnipeg, of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, and to a man they were most emphatic on this question.

"Receiving mail and parcels is more important to us than pay day," was the testimony of Lance-Corporal C. W. J. Hebner, M.M., Alsco, Alta., of the Calgary Tank Regiment.

Col. Menard stated it graphically when he said: "Letters from home to fighting troops are like ammunition to weapons—the more they get, the quicker the Hun will be destroyed."

The comrades in the Dieppe party backed up these sentiments to a man. "Mail Daily overseas is a happy Day" when there is mail in it is a great occasion, when no letters or parcels arrive," the men report.

Here are the remarks, best evidence available, that we on the home front must keep cheery letters and parcels flowing to our soldiers in a steady, unending stream:

C.S.M. Murphy, M.M. of the Royal Regiment of Canada, 155 Coxwell Ave., Toronto: "The foremost thought in a soldier's mind is welfare of his family. His heart is always at ease when mail arrives regularly, and when it does not, the strangest thoughts occur to him overseas. Life is more carefree and brighter when we get mail from home. Mail daily does more to keep up morale than anything else."

Cpl. J. J. Gregorgy, M.M., of the South Saskatchewan Regiment, 38 De Waal Apts., 4th St., N.E., Calgary: "Mail daily overseas is about the most important day to the boys. Lots of cheerful letters keep the spirits high, let them know the folks at home are behind them and are pulling for them."

C.S.M. George Gouk, D.C.M., Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, 844 Ingersoll St., Winnipeg: "It is certainly most important that men overseas receive mail from home. Men must arrive very much shaved see the happy looks on the faces of men who receive it; disappointment on those who receive none. Letters must be cheery and show how their friends at home are right behind them."

L.-Cpl. William H. J. Farr, Royal Canadian Engineers, 410 Wharncliffe Road, London, Ont.: "Boys overseas are always interested in the activities of their wives and families, living expenses, changes in their home towns, treatment of them by the Government, what wives and families do in spare time, and if the government money is enough to go around. Keeping up morale of boys who receive no mail from home is very low. I would suggest frequent delivery of mail to boys overseas. Constant mail keeps morale at its very best."

Gnr. Henry J. Rowe, M.M., British Columbia Coastal Brigade, R.C.A., 2420 Camonun Ave., Victoria, B.C.: "Mail is the most important thing to a soldier overseas. When mail received is close contact is always held between the family. Lack of mail dishearten the soldier while a single letter greatly bolsters his morale. The message from soldiers overseas is: 'Send us mail and lots of it'."

Major J. Armand Sabourin, chaplain of *Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal*, of 5721 Hirtel Avenue, Montreal: "It is of vital importance for men serving overseas to receive mail from their homes. Mail is important for good discipline and morale. Personal experience proves that men not receiving mail are depressed and not as efficient soldiers as those receiving mail."

Pte. A. S. Chisholm, M.M., of the Scottish Regiment, 103 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont.: "To see mail from home being handed out to the boys overseas is to realize its importance in their lives. There is not a happier moment in army life than when soldiers exchange bits of news from each others' letters. So you, whom they leave behind in the homes, whose memories they cherish, owe to them those moments of happiness which your letters bring."

Capt. Ronald B. Murray, Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, of 20 Markdale and Kingston: "I feel it is impossible to over-emphasize the importance of regular mail overseas. News that Canadian mail has arrived, especially letters, is cause for the greatest excitement. I would say there is no greater stimulant to morale of troops than the knowledge that people at home are thinking of them, writing, and that their letters are being safely and quickly delivered.

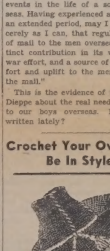
Corporal John Hope, Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, 478 Hughson St., North, Hamilton: "It cannot possibly be overstressed how important it is for relatives and friends of men overseas sending lots of letters and parcels. A number of the fellows receive these regularly, but there is a great number whose friends and relatives seem to have forgotten them, and they feel very forlorn when they see their pals being remembered. Too much press and radio publicity cannot be given to this point."

Captain Dennis Francis, of 492 Mountain Ave., Westmount, Liaison officer ashore in the Dieppe engagement: "Mail is vital for men overseas as it is the only link with their families. Without this link, they are liable to have thoughts, habits and life grow apart. This tends towards divorce and collapse of morale. Men overseas are fighting for their homes and decent living. Letters keep this inspiration and incentive in the foreground and informs men of support from the home front, reduces the time of separation, and paves the way to regathering the reins of normal home life after the war, so assisting rehabilitation."

Pte. Tom Bibby, B.M., of the Field Ambulance, R.C.A.M.C., 29 Bay St., Woodstock, Ont.: "Speaking as one who has been overseas for 26 months and in active service with the Canadian Army since September, 1939, may I impress to the fullest extent of my ability the great uplifting effect on the morale of army personnel of the receipt by the soldier of mail and parcels from his home folks. Letters from those he loves prove of the greatest value in keeping up his spirits. Mails are sometimes uncertain but usually the mail eventually gets through, sometimes in bunches. But the news of home and loved ones is there and 'Mail Call' is one of the big day-to-day events in the life of a soldier overseas. Having experienced all this over an extended period, may I say as concisely as I can, that regular sending of mail to the men overseas is a distinct contribution to the high war effort, and a source of great comfort and uplift to the men receiving them."

This is the evidence of the men of Dieppe about the real need for letters to our boys overseas. Have YOU written lately?

Crochet Your Own And Be In Style



7416

by Alice Brooks

Add this soft hat to your Fall wardrobe. It can be draped in several smart ways and it's done entirely in single crochet. Use Afghan Knit yarn, a ball and contrasting for broidery, cord and tassel." Pattern 7416 contains instructions for hat and scarf; illustrations of all stitches.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Free Press, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

New Style Helicopter

Will One Day Replace Automobile According To Russian Writer

Throwing a predictive glance into the future, Igor Sikorsky, noted Russian writer, visualizes a world in 1955 in which the automobile will be almost as defunct as the horse and buggy is today. His place, he says, will be taken by a new style helicopter, already making successful practice flights. This new helicopter, costing less than the low-priced automobile of today, is "merely a small air buggy which takes off and lands in your own back yard, remaining stationary in the air, if necessary."

—Halifax Herald. 2489

Will Co-ordinate News Of Forces

GERALD M. BROWN

J. W. G. CLARK

REHABILITATION IN CANADA

By J. G. Ferdue, Honorary Secretary, Rehabilitation Committee, Canadian Legion, Ottawa.

The Veterans Land Act is undoubtedly a great improvement over the old Soldier Settlement Act and most Canadians will agree that there was some room for improvement. The Soldier Settlement Act of 1919 was a measure made necessary by the sudden return to Canada of her fighting men at the end of the war and had to be put into effect with all possible speed. Farms, stock and equipment had to be purchased at inflated prices; all advances were repayable with interest at five per cent.; about 70 per cent. of the farms were situated in the Prairie Provinces where grain farming is subject to serious hazards. Typically prices of many farm products dropped to uneconomic levels. These are but a few reasons for the abandonment of their holdings by over half of the original 25,000 men settled under the scheme. There were other important factors which militated against the success of the plan and few have ventured to defend it though it had some good features too.

Like the lessons learned in war by trial and error, many important defects have been revealed in the operation of the Soldier Settlement Act and the framers of the new Veterans Land Act have tried to profit by past experiences. It is hoped to avoid settlement in areas which in the past have proved to be unduly hazardous and to concentrate on areas where production markets and employment are reasonably stable. Only those qualified and able to undertake fulltime farming operations will be accepted for this type of settlement; and, perhaps most important of all, no soldier settler will be required to assume an uneconomic or unbearable burden of debt.

Under the Veterans Land Act, 1942, the Government may sell the Soldier settler a farm costing up to $3600, plus stock and equipment costing up to $1200. The loan is equal to two-thirds of the cost to the Government of the land, improvements and building materials. Repayments are spread over 25 years at three per cent. The veteran must make no pay down 10 per cent. of the cost of the land and buildings and materials on the property at the time of purchase if necessary to conform commencing operations. Where a property cost the Government $3600 the veteran would be required to pay down $360. It will be seen, therefore, that the Government will assume $1200 of the cost of a $3600 property and furnish stock and equipment up to another $1200 without adding to the debt of the veteran. The settlers petitioned are the maximum any settler will be allowed to borrow. Subject to course he will be required to keep his loan down to what he may be reasonably expected to repay, approximately $144.00 a year on a maximum loan basis, plus taxes and insurance. Commencement of the repayment of the principal may be deferred for the first five years at the discretion of the Director of the Veterans Land Act in order to give the settler an opportunity to become reasonably established. Abatement of principal and interest must, however, be completed in 20 years. Care will be taken enough to select Veterans who wish to take up a small holding and who desire a reasonable portion of their income from employment apart from the cultivation of the land and it is expected that a large percentage of the applicants will probably be part time farmers. It also includes veterans who wish to engage in mixed farming on the terms of the loan being the same as those granted to the land settler. Instead of borrowing money for the purchase of stock and farm equipment part of this portion of the fisherman's loan would perhaps be used in acquiring commercial fishing tackle. Another type of assistance under the Act provides loans on farm property already owned by a veteran.

By the end of October 1941, over 33,000 of Canada's new army had declared their intention to settle on the land upon completion of their war service. When the advantages of this measure become more widely known it is more than likely that this number will be increased to over a hundred thousand by the end of the war. The task of securing good farms, building materials, stock and equipment for such a large body of men is going to be a small undertaking even in a vast country like Canada. But it is recognized that the agriculture industry of Canada must bear its full share of the problem of rehabilitating our ex-service men.

No one will deny that the provisions of the Veterans Land Act are generous and wide in their scope and should offer a reasonable opportunity for successful settlement. But much of the success or failure of the plan will depend on post-war economic conditions. It would not matter whether a settler borrowed $5000.00 or $3600.00 as under the old Soldier Settlement Act, or $2400.00 as under the new Act, under the Veterans Land Act he could not be forced to repay in excess of what his farming venture became unprofitable. I can draw upon my own personal experience as a soldier settler after the last war to support this statement. About the time that I had built up a foundation herd of about 40 head of beef cattle there came the Fordney Tariff almost shutting our cattle out of their natural market. The United States in only one year prices dropped from eleven cents a pound on the hoof, and five cents a pound on the hook, and few cattle ranches or dairy farms could raise them profitably at that price. While I was able to repay my $2,000 in full the transaction represented a considerable loss to me because of conditions over which neither I nor the Soldier Settlement Board had any control. Therefore, any measure of stabilization of the price of farm products over prescribed periods may have to be undertaken and perhaps some long term agreements with the United States to prevent sudden and violent fluctuations in commodity prices. Much of the success of this and other rehabilitation measures will depend too on the type of administration and personnel which the Government is now formulating. On February 19th, an Advisory Committee was appointed by the Government to study the whole question of post-war reconstruction and this committee, like the Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation, reports to a Cabinet Committee under the chairmanship of the Hon. Ian Mackenzie. Numerous sub-committees have been appointed to study all phases of rehabilitation and post-war reconstruction. Problems concerning such matters as post-war agricultural policy, post-war employment, conservation and development of natural resources and public works projects have all been studied by these various sub-committees and the final task is eagerly awaited. It is fervently hoped that out of it all will come a better and more economic order in this Dominion after the war. Many of us still have a vivid recollection of the conditions which existed before the war. We remember well the unemployed children whose parents were unable to provide them with the necessities of life—even though Canada produced most of their requirements in abundance. We well remember the thousands of young people—boys and girls drifting aimlessly from place to place without work, humbled by having to accept charity, confused by the anomaly of poverty in the midst of plenty. And most of us are firmly resolved that these things must not happen again. We interpret the principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter as meaning work for all, leisure for all, social and economic security for all, and equality insure that history is NOT allowed to repeat itself in respect to the social and economic maladjustments which, if permitted to continue, would eventually have reduced Canada to a C3 nation and robbed most of us of our dignity and self-confidence. These things that are being planned and done now for the rehabilitation of Canada's ex-service men and women may have a profound effect upon the the well-being of all Canadians for a long time to come. In the meantime this planning for a better future is resulting in the minds of our boys overseas a vision of a more hopeful tomorrow.

That a definite plan of post-war reconstruction would have a far reaching effect on the morale of our fighting men overseas may be gathered from the remarks of another speaker taking part in the broadcast. He came from the Province of Quebec and this is part of what he had to say:

"It needs no intelligence to see that a man fighting in the knowledge that his family is provided for will be by a far greater and more dependable as well as more effective fighting unit than one whose home outlook is clouded by uncertainty. Fear and gnawing frustration, and the sooner any grounds for such uncertainty, fear and frustration are removed, the more certain we will be that the fine spirit evidenced by the Forces will become so solidified that it will be unshakeable no matter how rough the road or how tough the scrap. That is the one of the reasons why work should must be done now."

Other speakers from various parts of the Dominion spoke in similar terms of this important problem. Much vitally depends on their efforts and the message which all tried to impress may be summed up in three words: "Tackle rehabilitation now and if you make a good job of it you can look for the best, you even better than the best, from the boys overseas."

Well Canada has seriously tackled the problem and, as will be seen from a study of the measures already enacted, has made considerable progress in preparing for the return of her fighting men. But much remains to be done between now and the end of the year if we are to have no doubt in the minds of our fighting men that they will be returning to a better Canada—a new Canada which the sacrifices of Dieppe has helped to create and defend and for which they are risking everything, even life itself.

That is why Canadians, and particularly those of us who have a member of our own family serving overseas should take a special interest in post-discharge rehabilitation. It would be well to familiarize ourselves with what has already been accomplished so that we can assure those now in our midst that they may confidently look forward to a larger measure of social and economic security in this great Dominion when victory has been achieved.

A Brazilian tree produces a bark that can be used instead of cork for linoleum and the lining of bottle caps.

Reptiles were the first four-footed animals to roam the earth.

Army's Basic Training Centre Gives Assistance To Men Who Are Lacking In Education

THE war has brought to light a problem in Canadian education and through the army's effort to correct the results of the problem a way has been found to a post-war solution. The problem is the existence of large numbers of people who are illiterate for practical purposes in a country of universal, free, compulsory, elementary education. The army's educational basic training centre at North Bay is busy giving the rudiments of education to men who turn up in uniform without enough education to enable them to become good soldiers.

The methods used by the army, in the opinion of the experienced educational officers in charge, might well be used on a wider scale in normal times to educate large numbers of both men and women who reach adult years without picking up the rudiments of the three "R's."

The majority of the soldiers who reach North Bay for repair of their lack of training in childhood are farmers, trappers, fishermen, lumbermen, people who grew up in homes far from schools. There are, however, a considerable number from cities and towns who managed to secure education while living within the shadow of schools.

Lt.-Col. Murray Muir of Toronto, commandant of the training centre, said the effects of the great depression of the early 1930's are in evidence in the case—histories of individuals who turn up here.

Many are men who were 12 years old when the depression struck and had to stay home from school to help out the family by working on the farm or in the bush.

The surprising thing to the officers in charge about the class of men who come to the school is the high level of native intelligence. Many pass intelligence tests with a higher standing than lots of non-commissioned officers and some officers. A considerable number are men endowed with enough native intelligence to pass through university without difficulty and some have in fact done so.

Here are a few individual cases: A man who was born on St. Joseph's Island, Ontario, left school when he lived five miles from the school and was kept busy working on the farm in summer and cutting logs in winter. When he became old enough to go to a village where he got one year in school and then became a truck driver.

He scored nothing on the verbal part of the M (intelligence) test, indicating a complete illiteracy, but 23 on the non-verbal part, indicating a good level of intelligence. After 22 periods of reading at the school, he was able to score 31 at the rate of 40 words a minute.

A lad born at Wonan Lake, Sask., of a Scots father and Irish mother, a speaking father, grew up where there was no public school and could not get into an Indian school because of mixed blood.

While a boy, he worked on farms and in the bush with his trapper father until his father died and he went to work in the kitchens of mining camps. The lad worked there, too. In the Red Lake district of Ontario he got a chance to go to school for a year when he was 15 and started in grade two.

There were so many pupils, 85 for one teacher, he could only go every second day. He is so keen to learn he won't take time off from work for sons to visit relatives at nearby Sturgeon Falls, Ont., lest he miss something.

Remember This

Only Few Days Allowed For Refund On Christmas Gifts

If Santa Claus plays a scurvy trick with a fantastic necktie, the recipient had better not linger too long over taking for a refund.

In a prices board bulletin issued at Ottawa there is this counsel for shoppers:

The purchaser may obtain a refund on gifts or any other goods within 12 clear business days from the date he received them. After the 12-day period, gifts and goods incorrect in size may be exchanged for other goods but no refund can be made upon them.

A retailer may make refunds after 12 days or palmy whipper, knitting wool and goods defective in material or workmanship.

Some Adjustment

One Woman's Idea Of Meeting War Hardships With Fortitude

A Chicago woman, it seems, was taking lunch one day late this summer at the home of a friend in a fashionable Eastern resort, a woman who still is running a large establishment with many servants and gardeners. The hostess expressed her pride in the manner in what she described as her class in meeting changes in its way of living.

"We are meeting hardships with fortitude and grace," she said.

"But, my dear," said one of the guests, "your life doesn't seem changed. You seem to be living with the same ease and elegance."

"No, I too, have had to adjust my life, and it is much changed," said the woman. "But I get along quite well." There was a trace of noblesse in her tones.

"I," she explained, "have no kitchen maid now, and the second footman has been drafted."

PLANNING NEW LONDON

A new London may arise from the ashes of the old. It is being planned now by Sir Edward Luytens and Sir Charles Bressey, who have been commissioned by the Royal Academy to draft the future capital of the British Empire. They have lived to see the opportunity for which Sir Christopher Wren and John Nash prayed.

Insisted On Salute

Timoshenko Regards It As Recognition Of Discipline And Leadership

When Marshal Timoshenko took over the Russian army, one of the first things he did was to insist on saluting. Many of the Russian units had been sloppy about salutes, some of the troops never bothering about it at all. Timoshenko changed all that and the soldiers were taught to salute smartly.

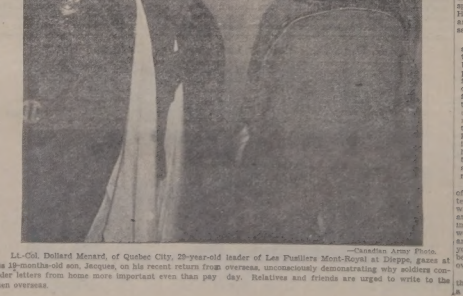
That news may come as a shock to many who think the idea of saluting is a relic of a feudal era. Some of those wishing to democratize the armed forces advocate the abolition of saluting.

Timoshenko, who had been through the ranks of the old Czarist army in Russia and who had come up the hard way, understood that saluting to an army is a recognition of discipline and leadership. A well-disciplined and smartly-saluting unit is always sure to be a good fighting outfit.

Timoshenko smartened up the saluting. And no one can complain about the quality of fighting men Timoshenko is leading in Russia. His soldiers have thrilled the world with their courage and steadfastness.—Windsor Star.

Closet hooks are where dad forgets to hang things he forgets to throw down the clothes-chute.

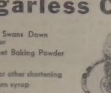
Why Soldiers Like Letters From Loved Ones At Home



—Canadian Army Photo.

Lt.-Col. Dollard Menard, of Quebec City, 29-year-old leader of *Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal* at Dieppe, gazes at his 19-months-old son, Jacques, on his recent return from overseas, unconsciously demonstrating why soldiers consider letters from home more important even than pay day. Relatives and friends are urged to write to the men overseas.

New! 2 Egg Sugarless Cake



2¼ cups sifted Swans Down Cake Flour
2¼ tsps. Calumet Baking Powder
¼ tsp. salt
½ cup butter or other shortening
1 cup light corn syrup
2 eggs, unbeaten
½ cup milk
1½ tsps. vanilla

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream shortening; add syrup gradually, beating well after each addition. Add ¼ cup flour and beat until smooth and well blended. Add eggs, one at a time, beating after each. Add remaining flour in thirds, alternately with milk in halves, beating well after each addition. For best results beat cake very well at each stage of the mixing. Add vanilla. Bake in two greased 8-inch layer pans in moderate oven (375 °F) 30 minutes or until done.

• Swans Down Cake Flour is particularly good for sugarless cakes. It is carefully milled from choice, soft wheat—then sifted through silk till it is 27 times as fine as ordinary flour. High in quality, soft in texture, Swans Down makes any cake a lighter cake. Try Swans Down today for success you never thought possible in Sugarless Baking.

SWANS DOWN CAKE FLOUR

Naval Rescue

Young Men Of Royal Canadian Navy Display Heroism

There is stuff in the young men of the Royal Canadian Navy that would make Drake and Nelson proud. They are men like Lieut. D. G. King, of Vancouver, now skipper of a corvette; Sub-Lt. Douglas Trenholme, of Amherst, N.S., both from the volunteer reserve.

"So we went over the side on a line to pull them (survivors) in. . . . No, you don't seem to get time to feel the cold much."

Just as simply as that young Trenholme described a night of action and high seas and when he and King, then first officer of the corvette, clambered down into the sea to effect a rescue.

Lieut. King told of the rescue of men of H.M.C.S. Ottawa and of two cool-headed gents with courage to burn—Able Seaman Frank Wedmark and Leading Seaman Keith Kreeling, both of Winnipeg and pals aboard the Ottawa.

They were leading figures in a story of rescue at sea in the blackness of the choppy night in the North Atlantic when the Ottawa went down under U-boat fire and Wedmark spent five hours in the water.

From the bridge of his corvette Lieut. King could hear somebody shouting, "Help, help!", and in the light of his torch he could see a figure swimming.

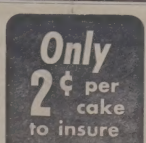
"We found him a lifeboat, but the line broke as we were pulling him up," said Lieut. King. "He fell astern and we had to go around to him to keep yelling, that we'd put a boat down and try to locate him."

Wedmark, one of volunteers to man the boat and the crew set off in the darkness, following Wedmark's shouts. He talked to him. . . and in the ship's guest book Wedmark wrote, "The best of luck and thanks a million."

In Kreeling's boat crew were Able Seaman Ed. Kenny, "E" Montreal; Able Seaman Murray Clayton of Winnipeg, Leading Seaman Ed. Carter of Victoria, Vancouver, and Able Seaman Newman of Montreal.

Kreeling is the ship's gun captain, and in charge of anti-aircraft guns, Clayton, Carter and Newman are all top men.

Only 2¢ per cake to insure sweet, tasty bread



FULL STRENGTH ...DEPENDABLE IN THE AIRTIGHT WRAPPER

Benign Imperialism

Benefits Derived More Than Offset Any Disadvantages

Of "imperialism", and particularly of "British imperialism", we hear much these days, and almost always of its seamy side.

Recognition is seldom given to any of the gains which at least partially offset the disadvantages of the imperialistic system. We hear little of how substantially the standards of health and of education and of physical comfort have been improved in the case of many Eastern people living under Western "domination". We seldom stop to think that, in large part as a result of the protection given them by Western Powers, the Eastern peoples have enjoyed more years of uninterrupted peace than the West itself has had.

We almost never recognize that imperialism, and here particularly British imperialism, has been far-sighted enough to encourage a gradual extension of self-government. For example: In the much-disputed case of India, to which Mr. Willkie referred, four of the 11 provinces are governed today by Indian ministries and the other seven would have the same control if the Congress party had not chosen to abdicate responsibility.—New York Times.

SMILE AWHILE

"First Politician—By the way, you mentioned my name as a possible candidate.

Second Politician—Yes; I wanted to give them a quiet hint as to how much worse they might do if they don't take me.

* * * *

A mother, discovering her small daughter washing the kitten with soap and water, exclaimed:

"Oh, Betty, darling; I don't think the mother puss would like her kitty washed like that."

"But, mother, I really can't lick it."

* * * *

Big Sister—I'm continually breaking into song this morning.

Little Brother (interstitially) —If you had the right key you wouldn't have to break in.

* * * *

Cofonel—Don't you know that you have to salute an officer?

Raw Recruit—I'm sorry, sir. But I've remember, I've already said good marning to ye once today.

* * * *

"My friend," said the missionary, "are you travelling the straight and narrow path?"

"In silence the man handed over his card. It read: "Signor Ballancio, Tightrope Walker."

* * * *

"A more devoted couple I never met," said Mrs. Robinson to her neighbor. "They got so hot in an argument as to which one loved the other most that they're not on speaking terms."

* * * *

"What's the matter, Alf?" asked his friend. "You're looking worried."

"I am. It's nothing but work, work, work, from morning till night," came the reply. "Oh, so you've got a job, then?" "Yes, I start tomorrow."

* * * *

Jones—I reckon the boss is beginning to take an interest in me.

Smith—Oh, yes?

Jones—Yes. He asked me if I worked here.

* * * *

"This man is annoying me, constable."

"But he isn't even looking at you."

"That's what's annoying me."

A PROFITABLE TRIP

One Saturday night, Macpherson, accompanied by his son, trudged to the tavern, where he handed over a jar and asked for it to be filled with whisky. (This was before the war!) When this had been done he found that he had left is money at home, whereupon the landlord poured out the whisky again.

"What an awfu' shame," remarked the son when they were on their way home.

"Dinna worry," replied Macpherson blithely. "Just wait till we get hame an' ye see me squeezing out the sponge."

Release Of Funds

Britain Releases $50,000,000 Profits To U.S. Firms

Around $50,000,000 in frozen profits of United States film companies, from receipts in England during the past three war years, was released by the British treasury.

The sterling balances freed were those accumulated up to Oct. 24 under the strict limitations on transfers of funds out of Great Britain. The amount to be transferred from 1942-43 revenues was left for later decision.

Financial quarters credited leaseland operations indirectly with making possible the release of funds.

Britain's exchange position—the amount of dollars she had to spend for American goods—was poor during the early part of the war. Foreign firms operating here were not allowed to take all their profits home with them, since they would want to exchange pounds sterling for other currency, usually American dollars. The film companies were limited to $30,000,000 last year.

Recent profits of motion picture businesses were reported the highest in history, and at least 25 per cent. above pre-war figures.

The Have Nations

They Have Something Far Beyond The Wealth Of Sterling

America and Great Britain, authors of the Atlantic Charter, are truly the Have nations. Hitler, Mussolini and Japan are truly the Have-Nots. How?

We have free speech. They have not.

We have free thinking. They have not.

We have free teaching. They have not.

We have respect for religion. They have not.

We have reverence for human dignity. They have not.

We have practices described as justice, charity, mercy. They have not; they have only the highest interests of the state.

We have the common welfare, by which we mean men, women and children. They have not. They have only the state.—New York Times.

FARMS ON MALTA

There are 10,000 farms, averaging about four acres, on the island of Malta. The island has a population of 265,000, exclusive of the garrison.

Buy War Savings Certificates

ALL-BRAN REALLY IS DELICIOUS AND IT KEEPS US REGULAR... NATURALLY

Says Mrs. George H. Tremblay, Chicoutimi, Quebec: "I can tell you that I wouldn't care to be without KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN now. The cause of constipation I have due to lack of the proper bulk is banished by ALL-BRAN. Yes, the best part of it is that it gives more than just temporary relief."

Why don't you try ALL-BRAN'S "Better Way" to correct the cause if you are troubled by constipation due to lack of the right kind of "bulk" in your diet? Eat delicious ALL-BRAN doesn't work like cathartics. It takes time. Eat it regularly and drink plenty of water. Get ALL-BRAN at your grocer's, in two convenient size packages, or ask for the individual serving package at restaurants. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

HAVE NEW METHOD

Scientists Now Measure Height Of Clouds By Photoelectric Eye

Scientists have developed a new method of measuring the height of clouds which is expected to help the U.S. Weather Bureau and aviators.

The glow of a tiny searchlight is spotted on clouds during the daytime and the height is computed by simple geometry, triangulation.

The method was developed by the bureau of standards at the request of the aeronautics and is explained in the bureau of standards journal of research.

A small 1,000-watt mercury lamp developed for searchlights and television studios is used in the new system. The "splash" of the light on the cloud, where it hits the underside of the cloud is received by a photoelectric eye separated from the light on the ground.

"During the daytime," scientists explained, "dark overcast clouds at an elevation of 20,000 feet have been readily detected. For cumulous clouds illuminated by direct sunlight and having elevations up to 4,000 feet, the detection is positive."

The projector consists of the lamp in front of a two-foot parabolic mirror. The "electric eye" detector receives the light through a lens and a slit diaphragm.

The narrow beam from the lamp is projected into the sky at a frequency of 120 flashes a second and the rays scatter when they hit the clouds. This light scattering is detected by the photoelectric eye located at a known distance from the lamp and related to the flash frequency so that the beam may be distinguished from background atmospheric light.

The weather bureau now uses small helium-filled captive balloons for the job. The balloons are vented out like kites and observed through optical instruments. When the balloon disappears into the cloud, its height is estimated by the length of playedout line.

The height of clouds, of course, is important in determining ceilings of visibility and the safety of conditions for plane flight. In addition the data are important in forecasting the weather.

Needs Plenty Of Help

Hitler Admits Germany's Weakness

When He Demands Slave Labor

Hitler's demand for French slave labor, from whatever point of view it is regarded, is tantamount to an admission that Germany is no longer able to carry on by herself. It is another significant revelation of the megalomaniac mentality that he should imagine the arguments that won in his name by his wretched tool Laval could ever have the effect on the Frenchmen and women he complained in the bureau of standards journal of research.

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Far Below Average

Bad Harvests In Europe Make Food Situation More Serious

Harvests this year in Europe are far below average, especially in Germany and the occupied countries. It is reported that Hitler is short 5,000,000 tons of wheat, 6,000,000 of maize, and 7,000,000 of fodder. The present wheat situation is the result of two bad years of harvests. A leading German newspaper recently said: "At a time when the food supply is a problem, we eat ourselves what could be used for pigs." One unhappy consequence of this food shortage is wholesale malnutrition, especially on the part of Hitler's slaves.—The Argonaut.

Gibraltar's area is one and seven-eighths square miles.

Dehydrated Cheese

Develops A New Process For Drying Cheese

American soldiers on foreign duty soon will be eating "cheese soup" or sandwiches garnished with powdered cheese when quantity production is reached on a new system of dehydrating the cheese. The new process reduces the cheese to about half its original volume, a fact which makes it attractive to the army chief for shipment at a time when cargo space is at a premium.

The cheese is made in a highly concentrated food and contains all of the food elements of whole milk except water. It will keep for very long conditions of climate and weather without refrigeration, its inventor says. The process works equally well with either Swiss or Cheddar.

The powder dry, slightly moistened as a spread, or as a soup if more water is added. The dehydrated cheese has been tested by the quartermaster department of the army and found satisfactory.

The process was developed by R. A. Janke, manager of the Cheese Producers Marketing Association, Monticello, Wis., after several years experimentation.

Parachute Corps

Special Badges Have Been Authorized For Uniforms

Official authorities of badges for the Canadian Parachutist Corps has been announced by the department of national defence.

The cap badge consists of an open parachute between two wings. At present the cap badge shroud lines are five maple leaves and the whole rests on a scroll inscribed "Canadian Parachute Corps."

The collar badge is a hand grasping a short sword, extending downward from a cloud which is inscribed with "Canada" (from the sky). The buttons are decorated with a parachute with a single maple leaf at the centre of the four lines with the word "Canada" around the rim of the button.

Badges and buttons for officers are to be finished in gilt and those for other ranks in brass.

Conquest Of Darkness

Sir Ian Fraser Blinded In Last War Remarkable Man

Governor of B.B.C., and defender of the "light and jolly" fare radiated on the Forces program, Captain Sir Ian Fraser, as a blinded ex-soldier is proving himself more far-seeing than some of his sighted colleagues, who would foist more goody-goody material on the boys and girls in khaki and blue. In the majority, Sir Ian realizes they won't stand it. Sir Ian's career, since he lost his sight, is, by the way, an object lesson to all who may become similarly afflicted. His "conquest of darkness" is now so complete that he keeps fit by riding horseback, and although he cannot see where he is going, he loves getting better than a canter, unaided by any kind of guide. Sir Ian was recently elected chairman of the House of Commons branch of the British Legion. Needless to say, it's a popular appointment.

PARCELS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

Quarterly parcels from next of kin to prisoners of war, may contain both khaki and blue shirts, also boiler suits and serulls. In addition to types of underwear, knitted comforts and other articles, which have previously been sent. Each parcel may also chocolate bars, not, however, exceeding 1½ pounds in weight in each parcel. All such parcels are carried by the Canadian Post Offices.

TECHNICALLY AT WAR

Florida Seminole Indians are still technically at war with Uncle Sam. No treaty of peace has ever been signed since the start of the Seminola war more than a century ago.

Earthquakes in Japan were recorded as early as 285 B.C., when more than 800 square miles of Japan shifted position.

The art of photography was perfected in 1839 by a Frenchman named Daguerre.

Pedro Alvarez Cabral discovered Brazil on April 22, 1500.

HOME SERVICE

NEW SLIP COVER REVIVES OLD SOFA

Spring Style Made Pin-On Way

Like a bumble-bee bursting into bloom—your plain sofa in its flowery slip cover!

It's easy to make, because you just pin on the goods without cutting a pattern. And it's thrilling to see cut-dated lines, such as curticue legs, disappear under a crisply modern flounce.

The pin-on way of making slip covers is explained in our booklet. You first remove all cushions, then work section by section.

Pin the fabric—chintz and cretonne are practical and lovely—to top-back of one section and arm; pin down inside-back and seat and cut 1½ inches around pins. Allow a 4-inch tuck-in at back of seat.

In the same way, pin fabric to other sofa sections and to arms, sides, back and cushions.

Finally pin, then baste, ALL the pieces together. When cutting finance, add five inches on each side for the pleats and another inch on each side for seams.

Our paper booklet explains and diagrams every step of making a slip cover—from estimating material to finishing. Shows how to cover chairs, too, and sofa beds. Illustrates making different kinds of seams, flounces.

Send 10c in coins for your copy of "How To Make Slip Covers" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your name, address, and the name of booklet.

Opening of the Hawaiian legislature has music and hula dancing as a feature.

Most stars are blue, yellow, orange and red—rarely white.

DID YOU KNOW THAT:

—Photos courtesy Rotonary Times, Toronto.

That a letter posted in Beebe, Que., within the door shown on the right above, must travel 305 miles to be delivered in the door on the left? The latter is in the United States, and its mail travels via Montreal and Newport, Vt., as described in an Associated Screen "Did You Know That" movie short.

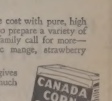
DELICIOUS DESSERTS within the budget of CANADA'S HOUSOLDIERS

Delightful desserts can be made at little cost with pure, high quality Canada Corn Starch. It's so easy to prepare a variety of delicious puddings that make the whole family call for more—caramel, butterscotch or chocolate blanc mange, strawberry or lemon snow.

Canada Corn Starch, with its even grain, gives each dessert the smooth creamy texture so much to be desired.

FREE! Send for the excellent Recipe Booklet "52 Desserts". While enclosing one boxtop or complete label from any Canada Starch product, address Dept. N-37 Canada Starch Home Service, P.O. Box 123, Winnipeg, Man.

CANADA CORN STARCH

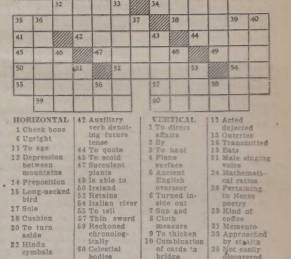


CANADA CORN STARCH

The CANADA STARCH COMPANY Limited, Montreal, Toronto

X-x OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE x-X

No. 4800



HORIZONTAL

1 Check horse
6 Upright
11 To sae
12 Depression between mountains
14 Preposition
15 Long-necked bird
17 Sole
18 Cushion
20 To turn aside
22 Hinds
23 cymbals
25 Shield
26 To panhandle
27 One hundred and fifty
28 Coarse cotton cloth
30 Periods of time for which lands are held
32 Man's name
34 Accomplished
35 Invertebrate animals
38 Colloquial: answers
41 Compass point
42 Auxiliary verb denoting future tense
44 To quote
45 To scold
47 Succulent plants
49 Is able to
50 Harvests
52 Retains
54 Italian river
55 To tell
57 Thin sword
59 Reckoned chronologically
60 Celestial bodies

VERTICAL

1 To direct
2 By
3 To haul
4 Plane surface
5 Ancient English governor
6 Turned inside out
7 Sun god
8 Cloth measure
9 To thicken
10 Combination of cards 'a bridge
11 Acted
13 Carried
16 Cuticles
19 Eats
21 Most singing voice
24 Mathematical ratios
29 Pertaining to Norse goddess
31 Kind of coffee
33 Memento
35 Approached by stairs
36 Not easily discovered
37 Approached
39 Slim-like fruit
40 Halting places for troops
43 Danish gentleman
45 Looks sadness
46 Southwestern treaty
48 Argument
51 Baroness
53 Roman
54 Symbol for tantalum
56 Symbol for iridium

Answer to No. 4799

S	P	E	A	M		R	E	M	I	N	D			
P	A	R	I	S		E	L	A	N	D	E	R		
T	R	E	N	T		P	E	T	E	R	S			
			A	R	A	B	I	A						
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			R	E	S		E	L	I	S	E			
			S	T	E		R	E	S	E	T			

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Opportune

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Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

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WILLIAM A. LOW, LL.B.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY

410 Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.
Telephone M2411

Will be at the QUEEN'S HOTEL at Delia, every Saturday.

Community Sale in Delia

Saturday, November 14

Open 4-year old Cow, due to freshen December 1st, 1942.
1 Massey-Harris 6½ ft. cut, one way Tiller
W. D. FITZSIMMONS
46a Phone 24, Delia.

LOST

One Black Heifer, 15 months old, from N. ½ 36-28, with, branded 9D. A reward of $5.00 will be given for information leading to recovery.
JOHN SCHAFER
46-47p Box 299, Delia.

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbin, . . Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 10c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 10c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1942

MORE BAIT

Social Credit members of Parliament and the provincial legislature got in some neat work at the expense of the Dominion government during a joint caucus, which was held recently in Edmonton.

Endorsation of a six point program, regarding post-war rehabilitation of the fighting forces and their dependents, puts the cabinet of Mr. Mackenzie King clearly on the spot.

Perhaps the most far-reaching of the six points is the first, which recommends: "On demobilization, persons who have served in the armed forces or merchant marine shall receive full pay and all allowances, including subsistence, for a period of not less than three years, and until the individual has been established permanently in the economic life of the country, thereafter they shall receive a monthly income (irrespective of any earned income), sufficient to ensure adequate basic economic security for the family against loss of income through any cause whatsoever."

This is a really lavish program, and it is the misfortune of those who served in the First Great War that so generous a bunch of fellows were not on the job in 1919. However, it should not be supposed that it will be put into execution, or that the men who sponsored the proposal imagined for one moment that it would be. Yet, since there are some people who can be fooled all the time, it promises to be good vote-catching bait, and it throws the onus on the federal government.

The fact that the Social Credit party had a truly generous program of its own in 1935, which up to now has been unfulfilled, means nothing to these gentlemen. They are, definitely, the most promising politicians Canada has yet developed.

CANADA BACKS HER FIGHTING MEN

The success of Canada's Third Victory Loan was assured at the close of subscriptions on Wednesday evening last, when the minimum objective of $750,000,000 was passed by a margin of 22 million dollars, while at the official closing date of the campaign, Saturday, November 7th, the amount subscribed totalled $950,000,000, or $200,000,000 more than the sum asked by the government from the people of Canada.

Some difficulty was experienced in attaining quotas in various rural areas of the West during the opening days of the drive, but this was mainly due to weather conditions which affected harvest operations.

So far as the Delia district is concerned, the objective of $30,000 was reached on Tuesday of last week, and by the closing hour on Saturday night a further amount of $2,000 had been subscribed, making a total subscription of $40,160. Belated, and final subscriptions received made a grand total of $43,450.

By putting this Third Victory Loan over the top, Canadians have again demonstrated their determination to back their fighting men to the limit.

Local and District

E. E. Lane was a visitor in Calgary last week.

* * *

Miss Norma Stoness is a patient in Drumheller Hospital.

* * *

Miss Lois Long was a visitor to Calgary last week.

* * *

Remember the Community Auction Sale in Delia on Saturday, November 14th.

* * *

Lac and Mrs. Jack McCully left by train for their home in Quebec on Friday, Nov. 6th.

* * *

James Wilson and Thos. Wilson were business visitors to Hanna on Friday of last week.

* * *

Lynn Howarth, of Calgary, was a visitor in Delia on Monday of this week.

* * *

Henry Murray left here on Thursday of last week to take a position in Calgary.

* * *

Kenneth Harcus and Lloyd E. Larder were business visitors in Calgary for a few days last week.

* * *

E. L. Long delivered a truckload of cattle to Calgary yards last week, and spent a few days in the city.

* * *

Mrs. John Marshall returned from Edmonton on Thursday of last week, after spending a few days in the capital.

* * *

We regret to report the death of Joseph F. Hall, which occurred at the family home in Delia on Thursday, November 5th.

* * *

Miss Bette Lane, who has been employed in the Civil Service Commission at Ottawa, has now joined the C.W.A.C.

* * *

Mrs. S. G. Stewart, of Granum, is spending a few weeks at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. Anderson, of Delia.

* * *

The weather during the past week was dull and chilly. On Saturday, a hoar frost, together with a ground mist, dropped the temperature to seven degrees below zero. Later, the sun broke through and bright skies continue, though as yet there are few signs of thawing.

Mrs. Howard Sloan returned home on Tuesday, following a visit to her brother and sister-in-law at Halkirk.

* * *

Wm. Hall, Canadian Active Army, who is stationed in eastern Canada, arrived in Delia on Tuesday morning.

* * *

Men's and Youth's made to measure Suits and Overcoats from $27.50. Fit guaranteed. Cleaning, Pressing, and Repairing.—Thos. F. Rieger, Tailor.*

* * *

Lac Olaf Peterson, R.C.A.F., who is stationed in Ontario, was a week end visitor at the home of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Todd.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Delia Curling Club will be held in the Village Hall on Saturday, November 14th, at 8 p.m. All curlers are requested to attend.

* * *

Mrs. Alex. Morrison received a cable on Monday, November 9, from her son, PO Fred Morrison, R.C.A.F., stating that he had arrived safely overseas.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Battle and Mr. and Mrs. Stan. Johnson, of Calgary, were week end visitors at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. W. Morrison and Mr. and Mrs. John Battle.

* * *

The Delia unit of the Red Cross Society held a very successful sale of home cooking on Saturday last, when a sum of $31.00 was realised. The quilt, tickets for the raffling of which brought $19.70, was won by the small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Tario.

* * *

We regret to record the death of Ross, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lindsay, of the Handhills, which occurred in Drumheller Hospital on Saturday last. As the result of an accident, the deceased lad received a bullet wound in the lung about two years ago, and his death was caused by pneumonia.

* * *

On Wednesday evening, November 4th, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McCully entertained over fifty guests at their farm home, in honor of their son and daughter-in-law, Lac and Mrs. Jack McCully. The young people spent the evening dancing, while the elders engaged in card games. At 1 a.m. a delicious lunch was served by the host and hostess, after which dancing and games were resumed until later in the morning. Before leaving, the guests gathered around the family and sang, "For they are jolly good Fellows."

The Health League of Canada

111 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont.

Public health and factory surveys in Canada show that a yearly loss of 50 million dollars in wages is being sustained by Canadian workers as a direct result of time lost through sickness and non-industrial, preventable accidents. A further sum of 75 million dollars annually is lost by employers in terms of production value for the same reason. It is pointed out by medical authorities that these losses in wartime are particularly serious in view of the vital necessity for all out production.

War plants in the Dominion where sickness prevention programs have been instituted have, by actual statistics, been able to appreciably reduce losses in both production and wages, proving beyond any doubt the essentiality of such programs.

The major forward step in educating the Canadian public to the need for such programs in Canadian plants and factories is the Institute of Public Health that was held in three Ontario cities this month under the auspices of the Health League of Canada. This consisted of three one-day conferences which were held progressively. The first was held in Toronto on October 21st, the second in Hamilton on October 22nd, and the third in London on October 23rd. Plans for further conferences in other Canadian centres have already been indicated.

Special emphasis was placed upon the whole subject of industrial health during these meetings. Prominent authorities representing government, industry, labor and medicine addressed the various sessions of each conference.

WATER

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

In Southern Alberta, a rather dry country as a rule, we are inclined to value water highly when we think of crop production. Too often we overlook the vital importance of water consumption to the welfare of the animals we have on our farms. We are always hearing and reading about the feeding of live stock. Yet a constant, easily accessible supply of fresh water is of prime importance to the success of any type of live stock production.

All animals obtain part of their water requirement from the moisture contained in their feed but our domesticated animals cannot thrive on that alone. This is most evident when we consider that a herd of dairy cows will consume an average of 100 to 120 pounds (10 to 12 gallons) of water daily. A heavy producing cow may drink up to 300 pounds (30 gallons) in a day. When we consider that such a cow would normally consume out of about 100 pounds of feed, it is obvious that water is highly important.

The amount of water consumed by animals depends on such factors as age, weather, type of feed and whether the animals are dry or lactating. The average daily water requirements of various classes of stock have been obtained and are listed below to emphasize the amount of water required by stock:

DAIRY CATTLE—100 to 120 pounds (10 to 12 gallons) average for a herd of dry and milking cows.

BEEF CATTLE—80 pounds (8 gallons) for 2 year-old steers or breeding cows. *Fifty* to 60 pounds for calves.

HORSES—80 to 100 pounds (8 to 10 gallons).

SWINE—SOWS—7 to 8 pounds daily before farrowing but considerably more when nursing a litter. Weanling pigs and growing pigs—12 pounds of water per 100 pounds of live weight with a gradual reduction at the fattening stage to about 4 pounds of water per 100 pounds of live weight.

SHEEP—Ewes on dry feed in winter about 10 pounds per day. After lambing 15 pounds per day. Lambs on dry feed 4 to 5 pounds per day.

To ensure that stock will get enough water they should have access to it frequently. This will mean keeping the water free of ice during the winter. A tank heater should be used for this purpose but the water should not be warmed more than necessary to keep the ice off. Milk cows should be watered at least twice daily. The water should be fresh and clean to ensure that the animals will drink enough to meet their highest requirements. Watering from dirty or stagnant ponds or water holes is not desirable.

Many a Scotchman will claim that water is all right for washing but not for drinking, but for live stock, the internal consumption of water is by far the most important use.

A.M.A. TAKES ACTION ON FUEL RATIONING

Representations to the federal authorities over the reduction of the unit basis of gasoline rationing from four to three gallons are being made by the Alberta Motor Association.

Owing to Alberta's favored position, having the largest oil producing area in the dominion and producing some .96 per cent of the total oil output, it is felt that, giving due regard to the need of supporting the war effort, regional rationing should be exercised and that this province's position should be given full recognition.

When the unit base was lowered to four gallons, the A.M.A. made representations to the effect that such a reduction should not be operative for more than six or eight weeks, so that the demands for Alaska highway construction and harvest requirements would be met. But before any decision was made on these representations, the dominion announced a further reduction of the gasoline rationing unit to three gallons.

The A.M.A. also has made representations to the U.S. authorities, through the American Automobile Association, with a view to procuring an adequate gasoline allowance for Canadians entering the U.S. while en route to other parts of Canada. This has been necessary, due to lack of a transcontinental road in eastern Canada, and to the western section of the Trans-Canada highway being closed in winter months.

New Bulletins Prepared by the Department of Agriculture

Associated with the campaign to encourage poultry producers to market poultry over a longer period and not glut the market during the Christmas season, a new bulletin on the "Preparation of poultry on the Farm" has been issued by the Poultry Branch, Department of Agriculture. Full instructions for killing and preparing birds for market are contained in this bulletin.

A leaflet on "Hemorrhagic Septicemia," or Shipping Fever in cattle is also ready for distribution. This contains valuable information for everyone in the live stock industry who produces, feeds, ships or handles cattle.

Copies of these publications may be obtained without charge from the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture.

Limitations placed on containers in the food and vegetable line in Canada, have saved 12,000 tons of steel for war weapons, according to Thomas Brock, of the industrial division, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Britain Adds Coarse Grains

In an effort to reduce still further the imports of flour into the United Kingdom, the British food administration is planning to add a small proportion of barley and oat flour to the national wheat loaf. The price of bread in Britain was increased a few weeks ago, while the price of potatoes was lowered.

Olympia Theatre News

WILLIAM BOYD

as Hop-a-long CASSIDY, in—

"Santa Fe • • Marshal"

— COMING —

FRIDAY, NOV. 13

Be sure to attend the

Saturday Night DANCE

What Is A Standard Of Living In Wartime?

SHOULD we require more of life than the soldier, balancing his kit on his shoulder on his way to embarkation? Can we ask for more in honesty?

Canadians today are in sober earnest—saving more, spending less.

Let's save all that doesn't belong in wartime living!

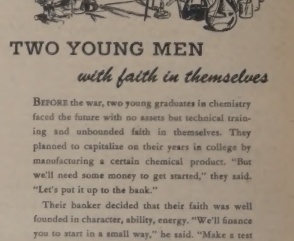
Buy -

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Every Week!

Space donated by the

BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA



TWO YOUNG MEN

with faith in themselves

BEFORE the war, two young graduates in chemistry faced the future with no assets but technical training and unbounded faith in themselves. They planned to capitalize on their years in college by manufacturing a certain chemical product. "But we'll need some money to get started," they said. "Let's put it up to the bank."

Their banker decided that their faith was well founded in character, ability, energy. "We'll finance you to start in a small way," he said. "Make a test on the local market first."

Presently the product was being sold all over Canada and exported to the United States and overseas. Now it fills a wartime demand. The enterprise employs a large number of people.

This actual example illustrates how this country's Chartered Banks help credit-worthy people to benefit themselves, their fellows and their country under the democratic system of free enterprise.

Banks, like any other business, exist because they provide service which a community needs and is willing to pay for at a rate which will yield a reasonable profit. Chartered Bank profits average less than one-half of one per cent a year on total assets. Few, if any, other businesses operate on as small a margin.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA:

Bank of Montreal . . . The Bank of Nova Scotia . . . The Bank of Toronto
The Provincial Bank of Canada . . . The Canadian Bank of Commerce
The Royal Bank of Canada . . . The Dominion Bank . . . Banque Canadienne Nationale . . . Imperial Bank of Canada . . . Barclays Bank (Canada)

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School .. .. 10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship .. 7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:
Uralgunyle .. .. 11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills .. .. 2.00 p.m.
Michichi .. .. 2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.
Supt., Mr. N. J. McIvor.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olson, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, November 10, 1942.

Wheat (Red Spring)—
No. 1 Northern ..... .00
No. 2 Northern ..... .00
No. 3 Northern ..... .00
No. 4 ..... .00
No. 5 ..... .00
No. 6 ..... .00
Feed ..... .00

Wheat (Garnet)—
1 C.W. ..... .00
2 C.W. ..... .00
3 C.W. ..... .00

Oats—
2 C.W. ..... .33½
Ex. 2 C. ..... .30½
3 C.W. ..... .30½
Ex. 1 feed ..... .30½
1 feed ..... .28½
2 feed ..... .26½
3 feed ..... .25

Barley—
No. 3 C.W. 2 row ..... .47½
No. 3 C.W. 6 row ..... .43½
1 feed ..... .40½
2 feed ..... .39
3 feed ..... .37½

Rye—
3 C.W. ..... .39½
3 C.W. ..... .36½
4 C.W. ..... .33½

Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—
Fort William ..... .00

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern 73
No. 2 Northern 70
No. 3 Northern 66½
No. 4 Northern 62
No. 5 Wheat 59
No. 6 Wheat 55
Feed Wheat 51

Discount for tough (2, 3, 4), 4 cents
All other grades, 3 cents